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4-30 P.M.				
30th May	ORIENTAL	8534	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6523
20th "	OCEANA	6510		
27th "	PENINSULAR	6294	BRITANNIA	6525
4 4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7550	MOOLTAN	9031
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7550	CHINA	7913
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7550	MOLDAVIA	9060

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CHANDERNOR	6,743	Magnan	9th July. "
SIDNEY	8,536	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
GALAZIE	6,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	8,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlion	29th " "
CHANDERNOR	6,743	Magnan	26th Nov. "

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DUMBEA	8,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlion	14th August "

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AWAMITA MARU	6,686	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
HOSHIMA MARU	6,686	T. Arakawa	13th June	26th June.
TOSHI MARU	6,686	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

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LINGA	2,170	Fri.	29th May	6 a.m. (direct).

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomara, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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27th May, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badewich	1st June 1908.
KOREBEH	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046	....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badewich	1st October 1908.
KOREBEH	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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SILESIA	5150	G. Berguglian	24th June 1908.

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CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	18th July "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Limited to 10 years.	Limited to 15 years.	Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	49 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 9	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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I HEREBY give NOTICE that I am proceeding to Europe and have appointed Mr. R. DeCALO, to act as Agent to this Company, from the 27th instant.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General

BOMBAY, THE 26TH MAY, 1908.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 28 May, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 19 MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY JOHN MACGEORGE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed HENRY JOHN MACGEORGE, deceased, formerly of the Central Provinces Commission, East India, but late of 135 Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster Gate in the County of Middlesex, who died at 135 Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster Gate, aforesaid, on or about the 6th day of November, 1907, and Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 15th day of May, 1908 to ALEXANDER SCOTT SMITH, Esq., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co., his Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1908.

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Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* of May 8th.

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday . . . at . . . of postage.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum earned does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus . . . labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents . . . and economy in . . . Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

FOR SALE.

ONE handsome dark BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3, seven years old, paid last year, Rs. 1,000; and a single-seated BROUGHAM, by Dykes & Co., of Calcutta, in very good order. To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. Bennett & Co., on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, as owner has gone Home.

TO BE LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

COOL AIRY FLAT, Large Drawing and Dining Rooms, THREE Bed Rooms with Bathrooms attached; facing South, near the Taj Mahal. Rs. 185 per mensem. Apply Messrs. P. Byramji, House Agents, Hornby Road.

TO LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Sidick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent very moderate. Apply WITHIN.

TO LET.

EXCELLENT OFFICE Premises facing front Hornby Row. Also GODOWN in same house, Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Rent moderate. Apply WITHIN first floor.

SERMONS.

AUTHOR, Member of well known Ecclesiastical (C. of E.) and Literary Family, will supply ORIGINAL SERMONS, at very reasonable rates in Strict Confidence. Apply Box No. 1,120, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

DHARSEY AMERCHUND, (BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

WATERPROOF PAULINS FOR THE MONSOON.

Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS (ESTABLISHED 188[illegible].)

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgage (deposit of title-deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS: RENT BILL DEBTS collected and recovered.

OFFICES:—18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENTS' TRAVELLING REQUISITES AND COMPLETE OUTFITS

Can be had within the Shortest Notice AT

A. FREDOON & CO.,
GENTS' TAILORS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

REALLY READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

A Pamphlet on the Unrest in India.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
Price 12 annas nett.
(Exclusive Postage.)

SOLE SALE AGENTS:
MESSRS. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medows Street.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and outright by "Allonia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	18 12	15 0
Quarterly	7 8	6 0
Monthly	3 8	3 0

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	20 0	16 0
Quarterly	10 12	9 0
Monthly	3 8	3 12

SINGLE COPY . . . . . . ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 5 and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines . . . . . . Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion . . . . . . Rs. 0-6 Per Inch.
Second do. . . . . 0-5 do. do.
Third do. . . . . 0-4 do. do.
Fourth do. . . . . 0-4 do. do.
Fifth and upwards . . . . 0-3 do. do.
Minimum charge . . . . . . 0-6 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a longer time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	7
Quarterly	4

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WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB



USE

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN,

THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is imitated.
KESHRANJAN is original.
KESHRANJAN is first.
KESHRANJAN is foremost.

RE 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.

OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.L. and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

NAVAL HOSPITAL STEWARD CURED

Of Psoriasis Contracted While in Service in West Indies—Left Scaly Surfaces on Lower Limbs —Eczematous Eruption Followed —Nothing Gave Permanent Relief.

SUFFERED 23 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA



"I suffered for years from psoriasis affecting the outer sides of the calves of both limbs, contracted in the West Indies in '82 or '83 while serving on H. M. S. 'Northampton,' as sick berth steward. In that capacity I had the use of nearly all the preparations the Pharmacopœia prescribes, but through each stage of the disease I did not consult any medical officer, but treated myself with preparations of mercury and sarsaparilla for about nine months, but the eruption continued for years, and eventually left a scaly surface surrounding both limbs. In 1905 I tried ——'s Remedies which seemed to remove the eruption, but at the beginning of the present year an eczematous eruption appeared, then seeing a Cuticura advertisement, I decided to give a trial to the Cuticura Remedies, of which I needed but five supplies. After the first week I found great relief and I have been quite free from any irritation since, although I continued the treatment for ten weeks in all. There is only a faint discoloration left, and I consider that Cuticura Remedies have done more towards curing the troublesome disease of which I suffered so long than all the other remedies put together and I recommend them to all my friends. I conclude with wishing Cuticura great success. Henry Campbell, Naval Pensioner, 9, Grove Road, Luton, Chatham, Kent, Oct. 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

WEALTH:

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without Gambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!

Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/-per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

SAL HEPATICA



An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

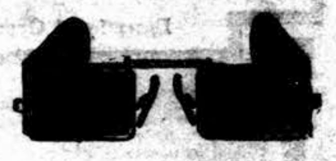
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEVNON & CO., 58 Esplanade Rd., Bombay.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.



Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

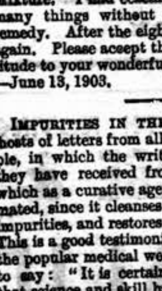
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.



We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade *Mead Coventry Flyers* at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

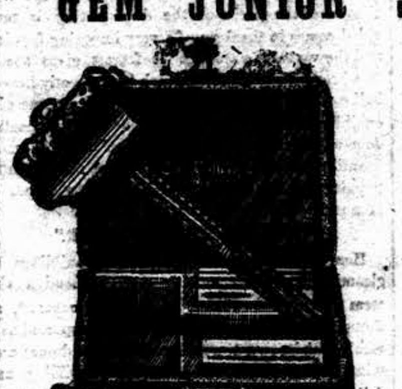
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Boxes ... All Chemists and Stores, or post free ... MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS
BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

ARE YOU USING A

GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR



?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain G B Schiaffino, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Blythswood, 2,242 tons, Captain L. A. Macdonald arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Aynthia 674 tons, Captain R. J. Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and 7 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain G. Bartole, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain F. Chappel, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 57 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr F Dobson	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickman	Surney St
H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickly	R Navy
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr DeBerry	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr Balfour	R F Marine
H M S Proserpine	James	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 27.

Abbotsford	2352	Scroggie	Bombay & Co
Alavi	2324	Frimp-Hill	B & P S N Co
Auchendale	2563	McClure	W & A G & Co
Aynthia	604		Curtis F F Campbell & Co
Blythe Wood	2242		Macdonald K Nixon & Co
Border Knight	2303	Hilton	K Nixon & Co
Borderer	2835	Black	T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle	2105	Curtis	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Culna	3963	Machachlan	M M & Co
Dumra	762	Cutbush	M M & Co
Eden Hall	2332	Masson	K Nixon & Co
Fankdale	3100	Kidel	W & A G & Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Glenaffric	2650	Craig	W & A G & Co
Inchmarlo	2637	Floster	K Nixon & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Kola	510	Cole	M M & Co
Laigo Law	2541	Henderson	T Morrison & Co
Labuan	2293	Ross	W & A G & Co
Lamington	2283	Macphail	
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Moshtari	1109	Gore	Bo & Persia Co
Nawab	2041	Benson	T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr	178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nairung	2862	Thomson	T Morrison & Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bern	2497	Merris	S Wallace & Co
Shahalum	1918	Davison	M'tius H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tipper	M M & Co
Strathfillan	2310	Hilton	W & A Graham & Co
Umsinga	1896	Robertson	R A Wil's
Wellington	3626	Hasking	F M & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Washington	2659	Yabssen	Standard Oil Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Worsley Hall	2238	Jenkins	Rangoon	31-5	K N & Co
C&R City of Calcutta	4787	Rae	K'chi	30-5	K N & Co
D & E Chyebassa	3991	Babb	Antwerp	3-6	M M & Co
F Bahaduri			Mangalore	30-6	B S N Co Ld
G Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Jedda	30-5	B & P S N Co
H Islami	1604	Newby	M'tius	6-6	B & P S N Co
K Yetorofuaru	3067	Sato	Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	10-6	P & O Co
O Toro	1950	Jackson Hall		3-6	F Muir & Co
P Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	29-5	A Strandes
Q Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	30-5	A Strandes

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohomed	B'nagar	27-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabermati	524	Mahomed	Marmogoa	27-5	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	M'goa	28-5	Bo S N Co Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Shah Nawaj	2523	Baldwn	NF	The Shah	S N Co
4	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Rotberdam	3-6	K N & Co
5	Afghanistan	2849	Moore	D'kirk	2-6	J M & Co
6	Catoto	2846	Schiaffino	Calcutta	28-5	S C Italiana
7	Birkhall	2738	Jones	Genoa	6-6	W & A G & Co
8	Africa	2563	Badessich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
9	Aparima	3684	Stott	Calcutta	30-5	K Nixon &Co
10&11	Uhenfels	3583	Francis	K'chi	30-5	W & A G & Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	6-6	P & O Co
15	Bulimba	1607	Chappel	K'chi	1-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Blythswood s	Macdonald	Calcutta May 15
27	Bulimba s	Chappel	Busreh May 13
	Aynthia s	Curtis	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool &c
	Persia s	Bartole	Trieste &c
	Griqua s	Chalmers	London

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kasara Cutbush for Persian Gulf,
" Caboto Schiaffino for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Oriental for Aden &c.
" Bulimba for Persian Gulf &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
16	Dongola	Liverpool
21	Argenfels	Antwerp
22	Clan Ogilvy	Bombay
25	Tara	Straits

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Names.	From
23	Bahadur	H J Crebbin	Bombay
	Katoria	A D Morton	Chittagong
	Nadir	A McLennan	Rangoon
	Syriaan	J Younger	Rangoon
	Tinhow	T R Kidd	Beira

DEPARTURES.

24	Kapurthala	C H Sharp	Chittagong
	Lawada	J Kilpatrik	Bombay
	Buyomaru	W C T S Filmer	Palembang
	Umlazi	E R Lewis	Cape Port
25	Annie	J Jones	Christmas Island
	Fairport	G Grieg	Bombay
	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
	Forest Dale	U T Neall	Java
	Tanglin	T J Thompson	Chittagong

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 27.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—5,550 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 2,001 cwts wheat flour, W & A Graham and Co; 75 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR MIDDESBROUGH.

Umsinga s—2,050 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Musician s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Hirjee Jetha and Co.

Umsinga s—2,001 cwts castorseed, S C Italiana; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, R Khimjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Afganistan s—1,006 cwts horns, E Mahomed, 1 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—212 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co; 297 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 5,182 cwts myrabollams, W Becker.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 454 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 182 bales cotton and 2,835 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s—229 tons oldiron, T Hakimjee and Sons; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 30 cwts kajoo, G Sojpal; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 76 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Culna s—9,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—16 bales hemp, G Radhakissan,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales Cotton, the Japan Cotton, Trading Go; 400 bales twist, C. Bhavanidas.

Devanha s—250 bales cotton W Wolf & Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla & Co; 200 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—374 bales cotton H N Madraswalla & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswády, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	8	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	18	21	98
Total plague deaths to date..143,589			
This date last year	11	12	94

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	7

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 27th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	17	26	2
B	138	65	13
C	75	52	6
D	71	27	4
E	150	144	9
F & G	34	2	0
Total to date	485	316	34
Total rats killed			801

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTSON—May 22, at Bangalore, the wife of F. W. Robertson, I. C. S., of twin sons, prematurely.

SKINNER—May 17, at Dunga Gali, the wife of Captain R. B. Skinner, R. E., of a son.

DEATHS.

ARCHIBALD—May 20, with Mohmand Field Force, killed in action, Lieutenant G. F. Archibald, 82nd Punjabis, attached 57th Rifles (Frontier Force), eldest son of C. H. Archibald, Esq., Twickenham, Surrey, aged 24.

NUNNERLEY—May 24, at Minbu, Burma, of cholera, Joseph William Nunnerley, Superintendent of Excise, son of the late Captain Wright Jebb Nunnerley and brother of Mrs. A. Edwards, Nungumbaukam, Madras, aged 42 years.

ROBERTSON—May 23, at Bangalore, the infant sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Robertson, born May 22nd.

WELLS—At Galanai, Mohmand country, Lieut. L. S. Wells, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 19-31m., 10-18a.; Low water, 3-48m., 4-21a.
High Court Appellate Side, vacation sitting.
The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 29.—Eton Cup Hockey Tournament, Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 11-15m., 10-58a; Low water, 4-25m; 5-4a.

Saturday, May 30.—Band, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 11-55m., 11-35a.; Low water, 5-0m., 5-44a.

Sunday, May 31.—Sunday after Ascension. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 6-32a., Low water; 5-34m., 6-28a.

Monday, June 1.—Sun rises; 6h. 1 m., Sun sets; 7h. 12 m.; High water, 0-11. m.; 1-8 a.; Low water, 6-7 m.; 7-2 a.

Tuesday, June 2.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 0-46m., 1-43a.; Low water, 6-40m., 7-42a.

Wednesday, June 3.—Treacher and Co., annual General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-21m., 2-18a.; Low water, 7-13m., 8-26a.

Economy is a great revenue. —*Cicero.*

Fire on the Sea Face.—On Tuesday evening some woodwork near the footpath at the Kennedy Sea Face, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were put out by Inspector Sykes with the assistance of a number of policemen. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

Band at the St. George's Hospital.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	El Capitan	Sousa
Three Celebrated	Hungarian Dances	Braham
Serenade	Standschen	Schubert
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs	Allan
Valse	The Merry Widow	Franz Lehar
Cake Walk	Whistling Rufus	Kerry Mills

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Addyman, Mr Jos	Mann, Mr F R
Buckley, Capt D	Sargent, Mr S T
Clarke, Miss M L	Sargent, Miss V
Howlett, Mr Chas	Whitehead, Mr Jos
Hester, Mr E	

FROM MARSIELLES.

Brodribb, Capt C	Mosse, Col W Oliver
Balnton, Capt J A	Middleditch, Mr W
Balkwill, Mr and Mrs H	Mahomed Hayat, Mr
Galliland, Mrs	Ramsbottam, Mr R B
Gathorne, Mr H E	Reynolds, Mr W G
Hickman, Brig-Genl H P	Scallon, General R J, C B C I E
Husbands, Mr H W S	Willis, Mr E D A
Hand, Mr H H	Warlow, Rev E J
Hume, Lt E G	Walker, Mr and Mrs T

FROM BRINDISI,

Roxley, Mr H E M

FOR KARACHI.

Reynolds, Capt J A

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the Burma coast and Assam; local in Eastern Bengal, and a few falls in Upper Burma and Bengal. The heat depression in North-west India has given local rain in Kashmir, and as the trough of low pressure moved away from the Hills, this has permitted comparatively moist Easterly winds to flow up the Gangetic plain and to feed into the depression, which is now moving into the Punjab Hills. Thus there has been a considerable increase of clouds in North-east India, an increase of humidity in the United Provinces and the establishment of conditions favourable for thunderstorms along the hills in Upper India.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy, one inch, Rangoon three quarters of an inch, Akyab and Narayanganj one and half inches, Dibrugarh, one inch, Sibsagar and Skardu three quarters of an inch.

Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in North-east India and Kashmir; but in other parts of the country, clear or only lightly clouded.

Humidity is considerably below the average in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and parts of the Deccan.

The weather is hotter than usual in the United Provinces, East Central India and Upper India; but the temperature has fallen very rapidly and is in large defect in Baluchistan and North Kashmir.

Forecast—Nearly General rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in Burma and Kashmir; while a few falls are likely in Behar and Chota Nagpur, also Thunderstorms and dust-storms in Upper India.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 27th May 1908 was 28·815 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (26th)	90·1	79·1	...	6·21
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (26th)	99 8	89·1	...	1·06
Multan	117·8	89·5	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	107·4	76·1	...	10·59
Lahore	114·4	82·2	...	2·64
Sirsa	111·3	90·1	...	1·52
Ambala	106·5	89·0	...	3·57
Delhi	112·7	?	...	2·67
Agra	113·5	94·0	...	1·82
Mainpuri	110·3	95·3	...	?
Jhansi	113·8	93·6	...	1·95
Cawnpore	109·9	91·0	...	1·39
Allahabad	113 6	87·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	101·6	77·8	...	1·77
Karachi	93·9	80·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	107·9	86·2	...	1·32
Jaipur	112·2	85·1	...	1·38
Kotah	118·0	89·1	...	0·61
Bhuj	97·1	77·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	88·3	83·2	...	0·11
Veraval	85·2	81·9	...	0·15
Rajkot	105·4	76·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	101·5	79·0	...	0·09
Surat	93·1	79·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	104·6	79·7	...	0·10
Deesa	105·8	79·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	105·5	76·7	...	0·37
Indore	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	109·5	87·3	...	1·26
Saugor	106·6	84·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	110·1	82·4	...	1·37
Khandwa	108·2	79·1	...	1·44
Akola	108·7	80·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	110·3	77·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	111·6	86·1	...	2·14
Chanda	113·5	84·0	...	1·66
Raipur	111·7	82·4	...	3·06
Bombay	90·4	81·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	86·8	79·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·0	80·7	...	0·20
Karwar	89·8	79·5	...	3·17
Malegaon	104·4	72·6	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	102·9	70·0	...	0·28
Poona	98·0	71·3	...	0·91
Sholapur	106·3	76·4	...	0·67
Bijapur	104·2	73·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	104·2	70·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	81·2	...	1·15
Hyderabad	107·8	86·2	...	1·30
Mangalore	89·7	78·9	...	2·56
Calicut	88·3	80·1	...	14·87
Cochin	89·7	81·3	...	29·57
Colombo	88·0	80·0	0·02	49·48
Masulipatam	98·8	85·1	...	6·67
Bellary	105·0	77·3	...	3·66
Cuddapah	110·2	86·1	...	6·34
Madras	102·0	83·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	92·8	68·8	...	13·38
Coimbatore	95·4	74·3	...	11·86
Trichinopoly	104·6	81·3	...	17·84
Negapatam	101·4	79·0	...	34·27

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased except in the South-East Punjab but continues largely below normal. Maximum and minimum temperatures are again unusually high. Winds are generally northerly or north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in parts of the division, the moisture in the air has increased considerably and is now equal to the average. Temperature continues high, especially at night, the excess being 12° at Mainpuri and 10° at Agra. Winds are north-easterly at Allahabad and south-westerly or westerly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is normal over the whole division. Temperature continues high in North Rajputana and normal elsewhere. Winds are westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased in Kathiawar and Gujarat where skies are moderately overcast. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average and temperature is nearly normal except for a defect during the day at a few places. South-westerly winds prevail.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain lightly clouded in the south-east and are clear elsewhere. Except at Amraoti where it continues in excess, humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has increased and is in excess at night at Saugor and Jubbulpore. Winds are north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and the air contains the usual amount of moisture. Usual temperature conditions obtain except for a slight defect during the day at Ratnagiri. Winds are northerly except at Bombay where they are from the south-west.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydeabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is still in defect at Hyderabad and is normal elsewhere. The maximum temperature is higher than usual nearly everywhere while the minimum is 7° in excess at Hyderabad. The direction of air movement is north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression which was lying about Lahore has moved slightly to the north and has become deeper, the deficiency of pressure at that place being nearly one-seventh of an inch. Weather continues fine except in the Punjab and the Upper Sind where a few dust-storms may occur.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A PLEA FOR UNSENTIMENTAL DRAMA.

It has been suggested ere now—I ought to remember by whom—that all the conceivable tunes will soon have been written, and possibly, if for "conceivable" one substitutes the word obvious, there is truth in the suggestion. On the other hand experience breeds in us the belief that composers of genius could go on inventing novel melodies for centuries to come. Things have been happening lately and threaten soon to occur which appear to show that our popular dramatists imagine that there are no new plots or subjects open to them. I learn that one playwright is busily engaged upon a novel version of "La Dame aux Camelias", which is to be distinguished from Dumas' novel and drama by the fact that the heroine is chaste and does nothing worse than a bit of flirting. It is to be hoped that Dumas will never hear of this astounding perversion of his play. Perhaps ere now he has become hardened by the fact that the Duse has respresented Marguerite as a Hetaira of astonishing purity. After all there is nothing very original in the enterprise, for one recollects that the Mermid Society, whose undue demise is much deplored, proposed to present Decker's play "The Honest Whore." Moreover, it is alleged that somebody is going to write another version of "Faust"—presumably the pantomime edition by Wills is copyright. In addition, it appears that Mr. Stephen Phillips has concocted an adaptation of "The Bride of Lammermoor" in which the story and characters are vastly improved. Alas, poor Scott! On top of all this we hear of countless adaptations on the market, so that one come to wonder whether our dramatists are played out. Perhaps the secret is to be discovered in some passages that occurred during the trial of an action a little while ago, between two publishers, in which there was evidence to the effect that a book could not be a novel unless it had a love-story. Of course, if upon our playwrights is imposed the limitation that all their plays must contain a love-story, the difficulty of the position is very great, and the greater still because they are not allowed to tell naughty love-stories unless they force upon them a moral ending, and they are very rarely permitted to indulge in a love-story which does not end in a wedding or the reconciliation of respectably wedded citizens. No wonder that as a body they seem to be getting.

BANKRUPT IN IMAGINATION.

They appear to be in the position of a cook who is never allowed to handle anything but sweets with a maximum range of freedom in the sour bounded by the lemon.

The state of things is rather curious. It may often be asserted truthfully of the West End theatres that there are as many love-stories as playhouses. Of late years, notwithstanding the evidence I have referred to, some of our novelists have shown a tendency to break away from the tradition of which I speak; also some of the unfashionable playwrights show signs of revolt; but the managers are timid, very timid, in the matter, and this is curious, because one has only to turn to Shakespeare to see that we have had modern success with plays in which the love-story is trifling when it exists at all. "Hamlet," for instance, and "Macbeth," "Henry VIII," and other historical pieces. Indeed, when one begins to enumerate one suddenly perceives that in most of the Shekesperian plays presented of late years the love interest, if any, has been a very minor matter. Our manager might learn something from this. Need I hint also that there is mighty little sentimental love in the plays of "G. B. S." that have or have had, a perilously distributing vogue? And, indeed, when that ferocious dramatist does handle love it is in an intensely unsentimental fashion. Moreover, love in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas is treated with cruel levity. Turn, by the way, to another great social satirist, Moliere; one finds again that love sometimes is ignored, and when handled at all often treated dryly, or as a matter of little moment. Our most popular comedy, "The School for Scandal," though it has a reconciliation business, is quite independent of any sentimental matter of importance. In about half the works of Mr. Barrie, our most original popular dramatist, the sentimental interest is slight where it exists at all.

It seems needless to multiply instances; the playgoer will easily remember many that I have forgotten or think it useless to recall. What I have said leads at least to the proposition that it is quite possible

TO MAKE MONEY

with plays that are not at all sentimental. What a pity then that the dramatists who aim at general popularity should feel themselves constrained to be more or less sentimental, and also that managers should fight shy of the works of those dramatists who have the courage to write unsentimental plays! For it is to be noticed that in the last ten years a great many English plays have been written and produced by non-commercial managements which are by no means sentimental. It does not from this follow that all of them ignore love and the relation of the sexes, or even avoid actual love stories; but as a class they eschew the sentimental treatment which is and for a long time has been the distinguishing feature of British drama. A particular instance of the effect of the modern tradition occurs to me. "The Beloved Vagabond" has had a great success as a novel; it enjoyed a London run as a play, of about two months. In the book the love-story is a minor matter, treated mainly with a sub-acid humour, and the author wisely avoids an absurd happy-ever-after conclusion. The play was supersaturated with sentiment, with a sentiment which drove out nearly all the humour and, roughly speaking, all the plausibility. Is it easy to doubt that it is the sentimental treatment which has caused the hitory of the play to be so different from that of the novel? There are signs that the public is growing rather tired of molasses, which in fact is ceasing to be "golden" syrup. The main effect, apart from purely technical matters, of the new drama that pratically speaking began with the production of "The Doll's House" at the Great Queen-street Theatre, has been destructive; the outcome has included some brilliant plays, the drawing power of which has never been fully tested; but the most important result has been the discontentment of the ordinary playgoer with the fare, which once would have delighted him. Many bubbles have been pricked! many conventions killed! many plays ridiculed by houses that once would have accepted them eagerly. Numerous causes have contributed to the fact that during the last few years the total sum lost in the London play-houses has been enormous, despite some big successes, several of which have been of unsentimental plays; and it seems to be time for the managers and playwrights to begin to consider the question whether they cannot go farther afield and handle themes from which they have held aloof hitherto. Gorgeousness of mounting has ceased to help managers; even the maidens in their teens have grown sophisticated, and jeer at the bread-and-butter love-stories; and successful modern French drama offers a much smaller proportion of adaptable plays than used to be the case. There must be a bottom to the deepest purse, and things can hardly go on in the legitimate playhouse as they have during the last few years; so it seems to be about time for the managers to try to get out of a groove and look about for the unsentimental drama.

R. F. S.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—It is a commonplace, how the spirit of Japan, or at least the direction of that spirit, has changed within modern times. One hundred and fifteen years ago Lord Macartney—who besides being "Our First Ambassdor to China," also held latent powers as Ambassador to the Emperor of Japan, but never went nearer to Japan than the Lieu-Kieu Islands—wrote in his journal: "It would seem that the Japanese give themselves no sort of concern about their neighbours. Concentrated and contented in their own Empire, they seldom make excursions beyond their own coasts, and are equally averse that their coasts should be visited by other." A little before that date, 1793, there were Japanese at St. Petersburg; but our Minister there thought it was the obvious destiny of Japan, like "all those weak States," to be swallowed up by Russia! Contrast that with the present proportion of things when Japan can be omitted from no forecast of "what the Swede intends, and what the French."

Indeed, Japan is now a good deal more important than Sweden, and we have articles like one in a recent French magazine on "La Guerre Possible," between Japan and the United States. Dr. J. H. DeForest, D.D., gives his regular survey of the year in an article on "The Japan of 1907." This able missionary has lived for many decades in close association with all that is greatest in Japan. He is the friend of her statesmen and soldiers and he cannot see much that is wrong in her, indeed it is somtimes hard to reconcile his profession with his defence of all things Japanese, which he explains by denying that they are such passionate secularists as is generally supposed. The two big questions for Japan, during the past year, have been America and Korea. On the former question Dr. De Forest as a citizen of the United States—which he considers to be to blame—can speak only with distress. Japan, he thinks, has had to put up with slap after slap in the face from a western nation which the Japanese had been taught to consider and which has hitherto claimed to be Japan's best friend. "A blow from a friend, repeated blows and insults, until the insane cry of war was taken up by our sensational press, and responded to by the same style of press in Japan. . . What Japan has endured during this last year of astonishment, of pain, of bitter disappointment, of rising resentment, it would be hard to tell." For undoubtedly Japan had a closer unofficial connection with America than even with England. Dr. De Forest feels that the whole free world owes a debt of gratitude to Japan for having fought its battles in Manchuria. As the Premier, Count Katsura, expressed it to him, it was "Jue Sen," "A Liberty War." Dr. De Forest used then to say to his friends: "This war is one of representative institutions and religious liberty against despotism in Church and State. Sooner or later we Anglo-Saxons would have had to fight this war, were it not for you." He has as little doubt as any subaltern on our North-West Frontier, that Russia is the enemy.

Korea is a more complex problem. But Dr. DeForest, who has been there, does not hesitate. He admits irregularities, even barbarities. "Had the Korean problem fallen to us, or to England, the world would have witnesssed just about the same wicked and brutal incidents, probably on a much larger scale—for Anlo-Saxons have very limited powers in handling a people of different colour and language and religion. Japan's actions simply saves the peace of the East and consequently of the world. And no nation ever tried with more sincerity and sacrifice to save another than has Japan to save Korean independence. But with such a deceitful Emperor and such an ignorant people," etc. Again: "Japan has given Prince Ito to Korea, a man of righteousness and justice and peace, the ablest and kindest statesman of her Empire." He is said to hate as much as anyone the Japanese adventurers in Korea, of whom all give a bad account. The missionary cause narrowly escaped a cruel blow in Korea. For a bold attempt was made to capture, for the crude purposes of Korean nationalis politics, the Y. M. C. A. organization. A prompt disavowal alone prevented a situation "that would bring suspicion and disaster to the missions of all the East. But with Prince Ito in charge, Dr. De Forest feels perfectly safe. "There is no nation on earth that handles religious problems with the skill that Japan has shown."

THE POTHUNTING ATHLETE.

The "Asian":—Our attention has been arrested by a brief article in "Baily's Magazine" for May wherein the writer answers broadly in the affirmative his title-query, "Are our Athletes Pothunters?" He is disturbed by the circumstance that the athletic pothunter has increased largely of recent years, and yet more disturbed by the circumstance that pothunting is no longer regarded askance as it was aforetime. We must assume the accuracy of each premiss, both of which receive colour from the known fact that the governing bodies of athletic sports, the A. A. A. and the N. C. U. have recently been called upon to deal with complaints lodged by winners to effect that the "pots" bestowed upon them were not of the advertised value. Such complaints, we grant at once, call up a vision which the utmost stretch of indulgence cannot regard as pleasing to the sporting mind: they suggest the disappointed runner or jumper climbing into a hansom with his prize under his arm and directing the driver to the nearest silversmith who weighs assays and values the piece of plate for the chagrined owner. We need not, however, concern ourselves with these sordid details which, it will be acknowledged, must precede such complaints if they are to merit attention; we are more concerned with the spirit which furnishes the "Baily's" contributor with his text. He maintains that the pothunting spirit is now so prevalent and figures so largely in the arrangements of amateur athletes that these are little, if at all, to be distinguished from the avowed professional. Perhaps it is not quite right to consider the importance attached to the value of prices by itself: for there are other matters which should be taken into account therewith; to wit, the assistance given to amateur athletes of conspicuous prowess but small means to travel to distant meetings to uphold the honour of the clubs to which they belong, together with the contributions towards hotel expenses and kindred outgoings. Such assistance is given, and nobody says very much about it: but the system of thus subsidising an athlete cannot fail to encourage development of what for lack of a more moderate term we will call the "business instinct" in athletic. It is only natural: prove thus practically to any man, or almost any man, that great store is set by his thews and sinews, and it is inevitable that he shall acquire a higher opinion of them himself and measure the value of his services by pounds, shillings and pence; he can hardly fail in time to look with the eye of an appraiser upon the rewards bestowed upon him, and as his collection of prize plate increases he will be something more than human if he do not draw comparisons between the prize-treatment accorded him at one meeting with that accorded him by another. The days when men were content to run, row, race and play for honour and glory alone are past, and their passing was inseparable from the world's progress; life is grown more strenuous, the athlete like other men must follow profession or calling and he cannot stand aside from the struggle for existence to join in sports which mean all outgoing and no incoming. After all we do not know that the athlete of to-day is much more mercenary that his forebears of a century ago or a century and a half.

We take it that under the existing conditions of life the prizes given in any branch of sport and athletics into which prizes enter at all must bear some relation to the cost of engaging therein; athletics proper do not make great demands upon the individaul's purse and the prizes to be won are not of sensational value. Racing on the other hand is a very expensive amusement, and the best prizes are of great value. And having set these two in such close juxtaposition we are tempted to the reflection that while the athlete is denounced for asking whether this prize or that is "worth running for," the turfite who does precisely the same thing receives no censure at all.

The writer of the article to which we have referred perhaps gets to the bedrock of the subject, when he says "there is, too, a horrible suspicion that in competing for these valuable prizes [at athletic meetings] such persons do not wish merely to obtain good prizes, but to obtain articles which would in cases of necessity or expediency realise a very handsome sum;" very probably this is the case, and it brings the amateur into the "shamateur" class which is neither flesh, foul nor good professionalism; it is an evasion, and evasions are notoriously difficult to deal with in sport as elsewhere. The writer, whose essay we have before us, believes that vigorous action, combined action, by Club Committees supported by the A. A. A. would stamp out the pothunter and his evasions of the written rule, and we share his view that the only way to do it would be too rigorously limit the value of prizes, returning to the "old system of giving cups and medals." Measures so drastic, would, of course, produce no small outcry, but if the authorities remained firm, the net result would no doubt be cleavage along new lines: the confirmed pothunter going over to the professional ranks while that section of the athletic fraternity whose motto is sport for sport's sake would represent the amateur interest. That it would be a cleaner and more genuine amateur body can hardly be gainsaid and athletics as a whole would be the better.

SEDITION DIRECTED FROM ABROAD.

The "Madras Mail":—According to a Vancouver telegram to the "Times," "there is reason to believe that sedition in India is directed from the Pacific coast, whence intructions for bomb-making were recently sent to India." The correspondent proceeds to state that "a certain school exists at Millside, near New Westminster, (which is not far from Vancouver), ostensibly to instruct Indians in English but actually managed by agitators for the purpose of imbuing Sikhs with revolutionary ideas. The school is under the direction of three educated Indians." It is a far cry from India to Vancouver, but this is not the first time that it has been reported that sedition in India is being directed from the North American continent. In March last a local contemporary published an extract from, we believe, an American paper which was headed "Indian Conspiracy, To Overthrow British Rule, 100,000 Guns Shipped, Startling Information," and more recently the London correspondent of a Japanese paper has contributed an article on this subject, taking the aforesaid American paper's remarks as a text. The information supplied in both is pratically the same, and is summarised by the correspondent as follows:—

"I do not know what the Indians in London are doing, but I have heard frequently of what the Indians in New York, Philadelphia, and other American cities are about to do. I am in particular in possession of information informing me of the location in New York of the headquarters of the Indian revolutionary movement. It seems pretty certain that the Indians who have been deported from their country by the British Government and others are concentrating in New York. They have their places of meeting; they are collecting no inconsiderable amount of money from wealthy people in India and America with which they are not only buying arms and ammunition, of the old as well as of the new pattern, from different arsenals and other places, but also a large quantity of explosives, with the object of destroying the buildings of the British Government in India. It is stated that already 100,000 Mausen rifles together with the necessary ammunition for the same, have been shipped to India. The "modus operandi" to evade the eyes of the American Customs is to pack arms as sewing machines and ammunition as condensed milk, and they are exported as such. At first the goods are sent to Italy and thence to Persia, and finally smuggled into India."

The British Government are reported to have sent Scotland Yard detectives and "Secret Service men of the Indian Army" to New York to endeavour to "put a stop to the movements of the Indian malcontents but in vain."

The American paper gives a few more particulars. It says that "there are now said to be in New York to-day serveral Hindus of high caste who were driven from their country by the Government because of their seditious utterances. Other Hindus who have been in New York for a year or two in conference with the men at the head of the organisation here have returned to India." It is added that "100,000 Mauser rifles with the ammunition and supplies necessary for quick action, if it should be needed," are secrtly hidden in India; that the Hindus have found men to manufacture bombs for them, and that they are "laying plans for an uprising which may come in six months or not for years." The Indian Princes are also alleged to be "laying up gold every year, because they hope for absolute independence" and are "determined to drive the British soldiers out of the country and to set up their own Governments." Verily, the information is startling in its completeness, and, in view of the present reports from Vancouver, developments will be awaited with interest in India.

INDIAN RAILWAY LOANS.

The "Statesman":—Undeterred by the poor reception of the East India Railway Company's recent loan, the underwriters of the new issues of half a million Port of Calcutta sterling 4 per cent. debentures and half a million Port of Rangoon debentures, as well as a million sterling 4 per cent. accumulative preference shares of the Southern Punjab Railway, are apparently about to choose the present juncture for the launching of these ventures on the Money Market. At least one may assume that this is the meaning of the Reuter's telegram which we publish this morning, although the expression "the issue is also being arranged" in reference to the Port of Calcutta loan may mean no more than we know already. In their annual Budget statement, published a month ago, the Calcutta Port Trust Commissioners explained that for more than a year progress in extending and improving all the facilities for trade had been retarded by the difficulty of raising the necessary funds owing to the unfavourable state of the money market both at Home and in India. The conditions, it was added, had now greatly improved, and "quite recently an arrangement had been made for the issue of a sterling debenture loan in London for £600,000 at a reasonable rate." The underwriters are now responsible of course, and no doubt know their own business, but one would have hardly thought the present a favourable opportunity, good investment as Calcutta Port Trust shares ought to be. Three weeks ago, the money market was reported as being very flat without much prospect of improvement, while in our Mail Telegraphic news yesterday it was stated that the Frontier trouble and the bomb outrage had had a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange, seriously affecting Indian Government stocks and Railway issues, even Consols declining in sympathy. Since then we have had the failure of the East India Railway issue, so that altogether the outlook for these new Indian issues does not look very promising.

HAUNTED HOUSES.

Some Remarkable Stories.

"Claudius Clear" in the "British Weekly," publishes a number of interesting communications on the Supernatural which he has received from various correspondents:—

A Glasgow correspondent, Mr. G. Linwood, writes:—"Curiously enough I chanced to be reading the 'Memoirs of William Smellie,' the Edinburgh printer and famous naturalist. In Vol. II., page 186, there is related the story of a strange compact made between Smellie and a Mr. William Greenlaw, who had taken orders in the Church of Scotland, but refused a living when offered, devoting himself exclusively to the study of the learned languages. The singular agreement, reduced to writing, and signed with their blood, was in effect that whoever might die first should return, if possible, and give an account to the survivor of the world of spirits. If no sign was made within twelve months, it was to be concluded that the departed was not permitted to come back. Mr. Greenlaw died on 26th June, 1774. When the year subsequent to his death was near the close, Mr. Smellie became exceedingly anxious about the expected visit. After losing several nights' sleep successively in watching for the reappearance of his deceased friend. Mr. Smellie fell fast asleep one evening in his armchair; when, in a dream, he saw a vision of Greenlaw, dressed in white. The phantom addressed him with impressive solemnity of tone, informing him that he had experienced great difficulty in procuring permission to return to this earth, according to their agreement; that he was in a much better world than the one he had left; and yet that the hopes and wishes of its inhabitants were by no means satisfied, as they still looked forward to the hope of eventually reaching a still happier state of existence. The dream completely satisfied Mr. Smellie and removed all doubt on the subject. He related the story to the learned Lord Monboddo, who characteristically observed that there could not be the smallest reasonable doubt or hesitation in believing that Greenlaw did actually appear. Smellie was a correspondent of Burns and the compiler of the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

'A WARNING.

Another correspondent, who writes from Sunderland, says: "About five months ago a daughter of mine, nearly three years of age, became ill. In a fortnight or so she grew worse, her condition causing us much anxiety, but we always thought we should pull her round. One night my wife was lying beside the child, who was then more restful, and fell asleep, being worn out with her continual watching. In her sleep she heard distinctly a loud rat-tat at the house door, and that instant was wakened by the little one calling her by name and asking for a drink of water. This was repeated three times, the loud knocking at the door and the crying of the child. My little girl died a few days afterwards."

Another Glasgow correspondent, who says truly that the interest in another life is steadily increasing in spite of the recrudescence of materialism, gives me a story from a book entitled "Science and a Future Life." by Dr. J. H. Hyslop. It is quoted from Lord Brougham, who was travelling with friends in Sweden when the experience occurred. After he left school Brougham went with G., his first intimate friend, to attend the classes at the University. In their walks they frequently discussed and speculated upon many grave subjects, among others the immortality of the soul and the future state. The possibility of the dead appearing to the living was a subject of much speculation, and the two drew up an agreement written in their own blood to the effect that whichever of them died first should appear to the other and thus

SOLVE ALL DOUBTS.

Lord B. goes on: "After we had finished our classes at the college G. went to India, having got an appointment there in the Civil Service. He seldom wrote to me, and after the lapse of a few years I had almost forgotten him. Moreover, his family having little connection with Edinburgh, I seldom saw or heard anything of them, so that all his schoolboy intimacy had died out, and I had nearly forgotten his existence." Brougham, who was in Sweden, as I have said, was enjoying a hot bath after a freezing journey, when he turned his head round, looking at the chair on which he had deposited his cloths, so he was about to get out of the bath. "On the chair sat G., looking calmly at me. How I got out of the bath I knew not, but on recovering my senses I found myself sprawling on the floor. The apparition, or whatever it was that had taken the likeness of G., had disappeared." Lord Brougham's account of it afterwards showed that he had made a journal record of the experience before he learned that his friend had died in India on the same day as this occurred. The apparition was seen on December 19, 1799, and soon after Lord Brougham arrived in Edinburgh. On his return a letter was received from India announcing the death of G. on the date mentioned.

Richard Bentley was a giant among scholars, but those who have examined his edition of "Paradise Lost" are aware that he was a man of no imagination. His letters were published by Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, and among them is a story which Bentley had preserved of a ghost appearing at the Parsonage House, Warbleton, near Havant, in Hampshire. The tale comes from a curate who had been appealed to by the alarmed tenant of the building. The ghost appeared to be a man in a black gown, and the sight terrified the inmates into silence. The curate determined to stay in the house, and was called one night. He went into the room and saw the apparition move up from the bed's foot and stand against the wall. "I went and stood directly against it with my arm's length of it, and asked it in the name of God what it was that made it come disturbing us.

INVESTIGATION.

I stood some time expecting an answer, and receiving none: and thinking it might be some fellow had in the room to fright me. I put out my arm to feel it, and my hand seemingly went through the body of it and felt no manner of substance till it came to the wall: then I drew back my hand, and still it was in the same place. Till now I had not the least fear, and even now had very little: then I adjured it to tell me what it was? when I had said these words, it, keeping its back against the wall moved gently along towards the door, turned its back towards me; it went a little along the gallery, and it disappeared where there was no corner for it to turn, and before it came to the end of the gallery, where was the stairs. There I found myself very cold from the feet as high as the middle, though I was not in great fear. I went into the bed between the tenant and his man, and they complained of my exceeding cold. The tenants man leaned over his master in the bed, and saw me stretch out my arm toward the apparition, and heard me speak the words: the tenant also heard the words. The apparition seemed to have a morning gown of a darkish colour, no hat nor cap, short black hair, a thin meagre visage of a pale swarthy colour, seemed to be about forty or fifty years old; the eyes half shut, the arms hanging down, the hands visible beneath the sleeve, of a middle stature. I related this description to Mr. John Larner, Rector of Havant, and to Major Batten, of Langstone, in Havant Parish; they both said the description agreed very well to Mr. Pitfield, a former Rector of the place, who has been dead about twenty years. Upon this the tenant and his family left the house, which had remained void ever since." It seems that Pitfield was a man of bad reputation, though the only thing mentioned against him is that he used to whistle.

THE SUDBURY SHORT.

This is the story of the lady who walked in white at Sudbury. It was published by J. M. Neale early in the fifties. The old parochial S. Gregory's Church in the town of Sudbury, at one end of which the remains now stand, was formerly in possession of lans surrounding it which were used conventually; in one part a dwelling for friars and monks; and in another, as was said, was a convent of nuns. The estate was held and the farmhouse lived in by a family of the name of Hurrell. The house was said to have been built on the spot which once formed part of the nunnary; and there was a constantly repeated tradition that in the dusk of evening a lady clothed in white walked all round the premises and then disappeared. In the summer of 1816 a lady paid a hasty visit to the old house at Bailingdon, which had a distant view of these law-lying meadows under S. Gregory's Church. Mr. Hurrell had occasion to alter his old house in 1816, and one morning at the breakfast table he asked the narrator, 'Would you like to see the lady who walked in white?' 'Yes; have you seen her?' 'No, but you may see her true picture for yesterday as the workmen pulled down that old cellar, in the midst of the oak beam, in a little hollow they found a picture, a miniature of a young female; and proceeding to dig up the foundation of the cellar, just under the spot crossed by the beam and the picture they found the skeleton of a female, known from the size of the bones and near the wrist bones a gold bracelet, with an empty socket; it struck some present the picture must belong to this; and trying it, they found it exactly fitted the empty case.' The bracelet was of coarse worked in dead gold like that of a clumsy white-smith. The picture was faded, but the face was that of a young girl. It was taken for granted that it was the picture of the lady who, according to the persistent tradition of the place, walked in white.

HAUNTED MINES.

No places have ever been more usually supposed to be haunted than mines. The Whitehaven mines are said to run far underneath the sea, and were once among the most terrible in England. A man who had worked all his life in them and had borne a high character was laid on his deathbed and sent for the clergymen of the parish. He told him on the word of a dying man that it was no uncommon thing in the mines for the voices of persons who had long been dead to be heard in conversation or debate. One remarkable instance he gave. The overseer of the mine he had been used to work for many years was a Cumberland man. Being found guilty of some unfair proceedings, he was dismissed by the proprietors from his post, though employed in an inferior situation. The new overseer was a Northumberland man who had the burr that distinguishes the country very strongly. To this person the degraded overseer bore the strongest hatred, and was heard to say that some day he would be his ruin. He lived however in apparent friendship with him but one day they were both destroyed together by the fire-damp. It was believed in the mine that preferring revenge to life had taken his successor, less acquainted than himself with the localities of the mine, into a place where he knew the fire-damp to exist, and that without a safety lamp; and he had thus contrived his destruction, for ever after that time in the place where the two men perished their voices might be heard high in dispute—the Northumbrian burr being distinctly audible and so also the well-known pronunciation of the treacherous murderer.

Some correspondents have sent me stories which they have asked me to hold private and confidential. I should have liked to publish them, as they could thus have been tested.

DAMAGES £65,472.

Most Costly Case for Years.

LASTED THIRTY-THREE DAYS.

Among legal gentlemen engaged, and others who have experience of leading cases, the action, "Wyler v. Lewis and others," which has occupied Mr. Justice Phillimore and a King's Bench special jury thirty-three days, is regarded as one of the most costly and tedious for many years past.

Exact figures of the cost are impossible to obtain, but from material available it is not an extravagant assumption that quite £100,000 will have been spent upon it, directly or indirectly, before the end is reached.

Nine counsel were originally engaged for the various parties to the suit, including such eminent leaders as Sir Edward Carson, K.C., M.P., Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P., Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., Mr. Montague Lush, K.C., Mr. G. F. Hohler, K.C., and eminent juniors like Mr. J. G. Joseph, Mr. George Wallace, Mr. C. F. Lloyd, and Mr. B. A. Coheh.

Of these gentlemen, it is stated that three of the chiefs received a retainer of £1,000 each, with "refreshers" of £100 a day; while the others were given retainers varying from £750 to 150, and "refreshers" varying from £75 to £10 a day.

Other expensive items will be the printing of each day's evidence, for use by counsel, which is executed as a "rush" order, and paid for at considerably higher rates than if produced in ordinary time; the fees of the shorthand writers, which are expected to amount to over £1,500; the business losses of the jury will be very inadequately compensated by the £350 they have received in fees; and there are many other incidental costs it is impossible yet to estimate. The preparation of the action and fees for consultation are believed to have built up a further bill of over £30,000

A CASE OF CONCESSIONS.

The action was brought by the plaintiffs, Mr. Isidore Wyler and the Ibo and Nyassa Corporation, Ltd, against Mr. Isaac Lewis, Sir Robert Edgcumbe, Mr. John Secar, Mr. C. F. Bowsell, and the firm of Lewis and Marks. Plaintiffs allege conspiracy, which defendants strenuously deny. Among the original defendants was Mr. H. Weatherley, but the jury found a verdict in his favour at a previous sitting of the court, and he was discharged from the suit.

As is so often the case, the litigation arises over concessions granted to certain people, and afterwards transferred, or partially transferred, to third parties.

The original grant of the concession was made by King Carlos of Portugal, the property extending over thousands of miles of country in Portuguese East Africa.

Through a Mr. George Wilson, the concession appears to have passed into the hands of George Hume and Co., and, in turn, to the Nyassa Corporation, Ltd.

This company approached the plaintiffs in reference to the taking over of a large block of shares in the company, Messrs. Miller and Llewellyn, a firm of London stockbrokers, being asked to provide working capital.

They, in turn, sent Mr. Wyler to the great financial firm of Hirsch and Co. in Paris, and one of the main allegations is that while he was negotiating with that house defendants, or some of them, tried to get at the original concessionaries behind his back. Mr. Wyler declares that, owing to the action of the defendants, he has lost a quarter of a million sterling.

The jury found for the plaintiffs against all defendants, except Sir Robert Edgcumbe, and awarded £65,472 damages. Sir Edward Carson gave notice of appeal.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

For some reason that cannot easily be appreciated, the entrance to the Franco-British Exhibition that passes as the "main" one is that which gives access from the Uxbridge-road; but this distinction is one that it will not long be allowed to enjoy, for both appearance and situation in relation to the exhibition itself demand precedence for that which admits the visitor by way of Wood-lane. Here the first glimpse of the glories of the display that is provided comes in the form of a very imposing facade; and the vast archways that it frames gives access to a broad flight of steps, which lead directly into a hall containing a few industrial and commercial exhibits; and, at the other side of this, smaller door-ways lead to what will be, if not the most beautiful, at least the most picturesque and the most popular portion of the exhibition—the Court of Honour.

"THE COURT OF HONOUR."

Here there are, on every hand, buildings of gleaming ivorywhite, making even the London sky seem richer and warmer in tone by contrast, as though some Indian city had been transported as a whole, with its own atmosphere. There are domes, and minarets, and pillars, and arches to the buildings and delicate lattice-windows; and nowhere does these appear to be any repetition in design, though the buildings are laden with decoration everywhere. On either side these palaces—to be devoted to such mundane and commonplace matters as allimentation, education, and buying and selling—stretch in a long row, but wide apart; and between them, surrounded by a tiled pavement, and enclosed by a parapet on which picturesque lamps stand here and there, is a large tank, into which water pours from a broad cascade. At the end, remote from the cascade, rises abruptly from the waters a stately Indian palace, with balconies overlooking the tank, and connected by pillared galleries with the buildings on each side. Midway a very decorative bridge crosses the tank; and here and there the parapet is broken by piers, from the ends of which pavilions, each of two floors, stand, almost surrounded by water. Here, of course, will be bands, and electric lights, and little tables at which the delights of the open-air cafe can be enjoyed; and the surroundings are certainly so beautiful that the Court is never likely to be without its crowd on a fine summer evening.

THE PRINCIPAL "PALACES."

It is only this palace rising from the tank, out of which flow the several miles of canals that do so much to beautify the grounds, that breaks the continuity of the broad avenue dividing the exhibition into two sections. On either side of this avenue, which is adorned here and there with a fountain or a band-stand, and filled with green turf, and trees, and elaborate beds of flowers, are the most elaborate of the twenty "palaces" that house the largest and most important sections of exhibits—the Arts, Woman's Work, and so on. Halfway between its two extremities it is crossed by a large rectangular garden, many acres in extent; and from the centre of his further rows of buildings, running parallel with the others, can be seen. The canals wind here and there through the gardens, and around and about the buildings, crossed by numerous bridges; and along them visitors, comfortably seated on the decks of pontoon-like boats, will be drawn by swans to secure an excellent impression of the exhibition as a whole. Farther down the revenue a fine building, on the right hand, with great windows and simple verandahs and balconies, is set aside for the Garden Club, and within a few fet of it is the Royal Pevilion, small, but graceful in design, and surmounted by a huge crown bearing a flagstaff, which is repeated in miniature many times in the scheme of decoration.

THE PARIS GARDEN.

Away to the left, behind the Franco-British pavilion that faces the Garden Club, are the Machinery Hall and the pavilion of the City of Paris, both of them splendid buildings; and here will be found one of the most delightful spots in the whole exhibition—the Paris Garden. Gardner from the staff of men employed by the Paris Municipal Council have been hard at work for some time turning an area of clinker embedded in mud into an ambitious horticultural exhibit; and their success already has been remarkable. They have planted fruit trees in hundreds, trained most ingeniously, to shroud the walls of the buildings; they have made beds crowded with the choicest rose bushes, and pathways bordered with turf-like velvet; and in a couple of excavated basins they have prepared a wonderful display of "carpet" bedding. When the sun has come to the assistance of the "Fronco-British," as it is to be hoped it will do, this French Garden will be one that will delight every lover of flowers and attract every student of horticulture. To the other side of the main avenue—that behind the "Palace of Woman's Work" and the Garden Club, stands the Stadium, so screened by the buildings that only from one spot can its very unpleasing exterior be seen; and that spot is planted with trees that are already budding and will be full of leaf in another week. The Stadium was described in great detail while it was under construction; but now that it is practically completed it seems even finer and infinitely larger than it conveyed the impression of being. The great banks of seats are now all in position; the deep slope of the cycle-track seems to throw the arena down to a surprising depth, and the distance from one end to the other, looking from the top of the banking, seems to be a long journey.

THE COLONIAL SECTION.

Starting from the Stadium and sweeping round in a broad curve to the Machinery Hall on the other side, runs "Colonial Avenue," the roadway on which frontages have been placed at the disposal of the French and British Colonies. The French buildings, of which the Pavilion Algero-Tunisien is the most important, are all Moorish in character; and, though the contrast between them and all the other buildings in the great area is a daring one, the effect of quaint group, with its plain domes and undecorated walls, is by no means unpleasing. At the other end the British Colonies have been left to erect their own buildings; and Australia and Canada have both made dignified and imposing contributions to the general display. Gardens occupy the other side of the "Colonial Avenue"; and one spot in particular is worthy of attention. It measures, perhaps, twenty feet square; and it is laid out as a French cottage-garden. A small notice board calling attention to it bears the inscription, "Le jardin ouvrier doit conten'r les plantes nourrissantes, les plantes rejouissantes, les plantes guerissantes"; and, in accordance with this teaching, one section of the little space is planted with vegetables and herbs, and another is a charming flowergarden; and yet room is found for an arbour, with a table and seats, a number of well-trained fruit-trees, and a profusion of fruitbearing bushes. In "Colonial Avenue," too, stands the Irish village, with its castle, its church, its Round Tower, and its "McKinley Cottage"; and close at hand are the various "side-shows." These, however, will have to be dealt with independently in another article, when the more serious portion of the exhibition has been considered.

THE Swansea ironfounders' dispute has been settled. At a conference between the representatives of the district employers and the workmen the latter accepted an increase of 2s. per week.

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the incressing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.



Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

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BY ROYAL WARRANT.

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ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

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SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.



PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

AGENT— A. DE SOUZA BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

BARLING'S PIPES.

TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE FINEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.

RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH — AND — COOL SMOKING.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

SEE EACH PIPE IS STAMPED BARLING'S TRADE MARK. ESTABLISHED 1812.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED TOUTING.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sowker A. Kothare, a Hindu, appeared in answer to a notice issued at the instance of Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, to show cause why he (respondent) should not be declared a law-tout under the amended Section 36 of the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1896. Mr. DeSouza, Pleader, appeared in support of the notice. Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, defended the respondent.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla deposed that he generally saw the respondent sitting on the bench near the door of the Bar library when he came to Court. The respondent worked for Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader. Some time ago one Raghunath came to engage him when respondent dissuaded the man from doing so and told him to engage Mr. Desai. According to Raghunath, respondent told the client that he (witness) was a five-rupee Barrister and could do nothing. A notice was issued against the respondent by the late Mr. Kursondas Chabildas to show cause why he should not be declared a law tout. He did not know if that notice was discharged.

Mr. Hari Vishnu Athavle, Pleader, deposed that he knew the respondent as an alleged clerk to Mr. Desai. He had received complaints a good many times about the respondent interfering with his clients. He instanced occurrences in which the respondent, as he stated, was alleged to have dissuaded his clients from engaging him and to have told them to engage Mr. Desai.

Mr. Bapuji Jivaji Dhondi, Pleader, deposed that the late Mr. Kursondas Chabildas had issued notice against the respondent to show cause why he should not be declared a law-tout. The notice was discharged or suspended on the respondent promising that he would leave the Court. One of his clients asked him on a certain occasion if he would engage Mr. Desai to assist him in the case. He asked the client why he suggested that course, and the client replied that he was told to do so by the respondent. On another occasion he saw the respondent entering the library with several persons, when he, with Mr. Solomon and Mr. Desai, was sitting there. The clients stood near Mr. Solomon, and though the respondent called out to them, they remained standing there and said that they would engage Mr. Solomon as he had appeared for them on a previous occasion. Mr. Solomon subsequently told him that his client was assaulted by the respondent.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, deposed that he was told by his clerk that he was assaulted by the respondent in regard to a dispute about a client. Witness deposed as to the occurrence that was alleged to have taken place in the library.

Sitaram Jambeker, a Hindu, deposed that a few months ago he came to ask Mr. Athavle to appear for him in a case, when the respondent told him to engage Mr. Desai.

Ragunathsing Shivnathsing, a Hindu, also deposed that he was dissuaded by the respondent from engaging Mr. Haveliwalla and told to engage Mr. Desai.

The respondent stated that he did not tell the Hindu, Raghunath, to engage Mr. Desai instead of Mr. Haveliwalla. He did not tout for work in this Court. He did not advise Jambeker to engage Mr. Desai, nor did he advise one Balkrishna to do so. On one occasion Mr. Ramrao Narayen, head clerk in the Police Court, sent for Mr. Haveliwalla's clerk and warned him not to act as a law-tout. A sepoy had complained to Mr. Ramrao that Mr. Haveliwalla's clerk was seen in the compound of the Court; and Mr. Ramrao warned the clerk not to act as a law-tout. For this reason the charge was falsely brought against him.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED THEFTS.

IN the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, an officer of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Manuel John De Silva (40) with committing theft in the church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, and of a policeman's uniform. Some property was also recovered belonging to the Catholic Church at Girgaum, in respect of which an adjournment was granted to make inquiries. Mr. Thomas Anthony Soares, manager, in the service of Messrs. Brandon and Co., who gave evidence in the case, said that on the evening of Sunday, the 24th May, accused came to the refreshment room at Bori Bunder; he was served with drinks. When he asked for more, he was refused. Bringing out a lot money from his pocket accused threw it contemptuously on the table, and told the witness to take whatever he liked but to serve him with more drinks. His conduct being boisterous, he was again refused; the Police were informed. Rs. 189 were found upon the accused in coins, small coins, and coppers. Other witnesses deposed to the effect that the accused had stolen the money from the alms-box of the Wodehouse Road church. The Rev. Fr. J. B. Stein, S. J., gave evidence of the rifling of that box. On searching a "koor" or club in Cavel, where accused lived, a uniform and belt belonging to Babu Yeswant, policeman No. 1175A, were found. The policeman was on watch on the night rounds; he had left his station for a few minutes for an urgent purpose. When he returned he saw the bundle had gone. Accused's defence was that he was entitled to the Rs. 189; he had quite skilfully committed the robbery, and he was not apprehended in the act. As to the police uniform, he picked it up on the road, on the chance of returning it to the owner in the event of meeting him.

The hearing was adjourned.

THEFT OF GHEE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mahipat Raghu a Hindu, Saladin *sealad* Haji Mustan a Mahomedan, and Luxman Gown a Maratha were charged with the theft of four cans of ghee of the value of Rs. 100 from the shed at the Wari Bunder goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway. The evidence showed that the cans in question were missed from the shed on the 23rd instant. On Tuesday afternoon a policeman saw a victoria containing the tins of ghee pass along Curry Road, and becoming suspicious stopped it. The second accused was in the gharry, and the inquiries made by the policeman led to the arrest of the first and the third accused. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced the first to two months' and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused, who was a boy, was ordered to receive ten stripes.

DISOBEDIENT LASCARS SENTENCED.

IN the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday afternoon before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hashmatula Alimula and twenty-seven others, of the lascar crew of the Hansa Line German Steamer "Uhenfels," were summoned to appear at the instance of Captain Rudolf Franzius, master of the ship, to answer a charge under Section 83, Clause 2, of the Shipping Act, viz., of neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause to join the ship, or proceed to sea in that ship.

Mr. Viccaji F. Viccaji, Pleader, appeared for the Captain; Mr. K. N. Wadia, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

Despite the repeated assurances of the Captain in Court, that he would see that the accused were in no way molested by the Serang Sarvatula Sheikh Diler, towards whom they had suddenly developed an unaccountable and an inveterate antipathy; and despite the repeated advice of the Magistrate, and of their own Pleader, that unless they consented to go on board the ship, they would render themselves liable to a heavy penalty, the whole of the crew to a man determinedly refused to take the ship again, and expressed their readiness to do willingly the term of imprisonment in jail they might be sentenced to. They said they had been assaulted by the Serang in the high seas, about twenty days ago; also they were afraid of being thrown into the sea during the voyage.

Mr. Wadia remarked that their apprehension naturally arose owing to the ship flying the German flag; they thought, therefore, that they were no longer under the protection of the British flag.

The Magistrate convicted them on the evidence, and informed them once more that it was now only a question of penalty. Forgetting their misguided behaviour, the Captain was willing to take them on board, and not press for a heavy punishment.

Each man was asked the question whether he would consent to go on board; not only each man refused, but called for his sentence.

The Magistrate sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment; and to the forfeiture of his two days' pay.

Mr. Viccaji drew the Magistrate's attention to the provision made in the Section of inflicting an additional penalty for every day the men continued to be absent, obdurate, or recalcitrant.

The Magistrate said he had already signed the order and could not alter it.

The accused were then removed in charge of Inspector Ryan and other Police officers.

Accused had preferred a charge of assault and harassment against the Serang Sarvatula Sheikh Diler. In this complaint of theirs, Mr. Motivala, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the accused Serang; while Mr. K. N. Wadia, Pleader, appeared for the complainant crew.

Mr. Motivala pleaded want of jurisdiction, as the ship was flying the German Flag; he pressed for the dismissal of the complaint. True, he said, the Serang was a British subject; but at the time of the alleged offence of assault he was serving on the high seas, where the jurisdiction of the Court did not extend in case of foreign shipping.

There was discussion on the point. Ultimately, the Magistrate decided to make a reference to the High Court, asking whether he had jurisdiction under the circumstances of the case; and whether, under section 188 of the Code, the sanction of the Government, to which the ship belonged, was necessary to invest the Court with the cognisance of the offence.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Henry Dixon, manager and proprieter of the Iron and Brass Works at Mazagon, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Khudayar Khuda Murad, an Irani. Mr. Jamshed Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. De Quadros, Pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's case was that on the 23rd April the accused came to his shop and asked for a hat which his brother had left in the shop. Complainant told him to come another time as his servant, who had taken charge of the hat, was asleep. An altercation ensued, when, it was alleged, the accused hit complainant with his fist and gave him a black eye. The accused said he gave complainant only two slaps on receiving provocation. He did not give him a black eye. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 14. He was further ordered to pay Rs. 2 to the complainant for his expenses.

A GODHRA CASE.

The prosecution in the case of Imperator versus Lallubhai Pranubhai Desai, B. A., which opened on the 9th April, closed on Monday. Accused was a Mamlatdar, 4th Grade, and was doing duty as Chitnis to the Collector of the Panch Mahals at the time of the alleged offence. He has been under suspension from February last. The case is being tried by Mr. D. M. Patvardhan, B.A., Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate in the Panch Mahals District. The case for the prosecution is being conducted by Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Bombay, whose services have been retained by Government, assisted by Mr. Manilal Bhagubhai Jhaveri, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, Kaira. The accused is represented by the Honourable Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Jamnadas Kapadia, a local pleader.

The charge is that accused received a bribe of Rs. 300 from certain Bohra wood merchants in Febuary, 1907, as a motive or reward for showing them favour. Some Bohra merchants purchased from the Talukdar of Shivrajpur (the place known for its Manganese Mines) his forest of teak trees in August, 1906. A regular contract was duly executed, part payment of the purchase price was made to the Talukdar and the issue to the contractors of Inamdar's Forest Pass books was sanctioned by the Conservator of Forests to enable the contractors to remove the timber without detention at the Government Forest Nakas. The Contractors began cutting operations; but before they could remove any timber the Talukdar died on the 1st December, 1906, leaving, besides widows, only one minor son. The Estate, consequently, came under the management of the Collector and, among other acts of inquisition in the interests of the Estate, it was deemed necessary that the validity and terms of the contract should be examined. Meanwhile further cutting of the teak and removal from the forest of teak already cut were prohibited by the Collector. After several petitions to all the local authorities it is alleged that negotiations were opened between accused and the man of all work of the Bohras; and that after some haggling a bribe of Rs. 300 was ultimately arranged for and paid to the accused on the 23rd February, 1907, at Kalol, through a Government servant who was and still is employed as Japtidar of Shivrajpur. On that day an order was issued in favour of the Bohras, the said order having been passed by the Collector so long before as the 7th February but detained by the accused until the fruition of the negotiations which opened about the same time. This is the charge as regards the bribe. But one thing leads to another and in the evidence led for the prosecution it is further alleged that a little time after February, 1907, the accused, fearing an inquiry might follow on certain anonymous petitions, caused the disappearance of evidence by having the account books of the Bohras concerned altered in one case in his own house and in another in the house of a Bohra in his confidence. This has not however been formally included in the charge. There are 24 witnesses for the prosecution, including Mr. H. L. Cross, Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division, who made the preliminary inquiry in the case.

The accused has pleaded not guilty to the charge and while declaring that he has no witnesses to offer in his defence has obtained time up to the 4th June to put in a list of official documents which he wishes to produce in his behalf. The record has become so voluminous and the entries in account-books altered and unaltered, so numerous that counsel on both sides have obtained a further adjournment up to the 19th June next for preparation of arguments. The trial has involved strenuous work for a month and a half in this trying climate of Godhra.

THE GAIKWAR AT BILIMORIA.

Visit to the Chocolate Factory.

THE 21st of May was a "gala" day for Bilimoria, His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar then visited the town in the course of his administrative tour through the district of Naosari after an interval of nearly ten years. The town assumed a gay and bustling appearance in strong contrast to its usual quiet, and people of all classes flocked in to partake in the festivities. Taking advantage of this long looked for visit, Mr. M. N. Godbole, Manager and Agent of the Chocolate Manufacturing Company, waited upon His Highness with the request that he should pay a visit to the factory and His Highness was graciously pleased to accept the invitation. Accordingly on the evening of the 21st instant at about six o'clock, His Highness drove in accompanied by his Aid-de-camp and the acting Diwan of Baroda. The premises of the factory had been decorated with flags and bunting and triumphal arches bearing mottoes of welcome, and every preparation was made for the proper reception of His Highness. On his arrival he was received by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Chairman of the Company, who had come from Bombay specially for the occasion, and Mr. Godbole, the Manager and Agent, and was conducted by them into the factory. Here His Highness spent about three quarters of an hour examining the different operations with great interest and questioning the Manager as to their different uses and watching all the processes of the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa from the cocoa bean. He was then requested to taste the chocolate sweets, chocolate ice-cream and cocoa drink prepared at the factory, which he readily did. His Highness next took his seat in the large Shamiana specially erected for his reception where the principal officers of the district and people of the neighbouring towns and villages had assembled to greet him. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then rose to address a few words of welcome to His Highness, and after relating the history of Company and giving a description of its commercial success (in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the Manager) he commented on the fact that it is the first and only Cocoa and Chocolate Factory in the whole of Asia, situated in the Gaekwar's dominions and working under his auspices.

At the conclusion of Sir Bhalchandra's speech, His Highness again expressed his satisfaction with the general management of the factory and the work done by the Company and wished every success to it. His Highness and the principal guests were then garlanded, and with the usual distribution of "pansupari" and "attargulab" the interesting function of the day came to a close and the Maharaja departed amidst the cheers and good wishes of all assembled.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 27th May 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	27	12	30 p. m.	2	30
Suez	27	2	10 p. m.	0	48

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (23-5-08.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tali and Laushiung (26-5-08).

IT is related, the "British Medical Journal" says, that certain medical luminaries of the past, who had charge of a wealthy patient with Bright's disease, were much worried by his wife. They were unwilling to tell her the state of things; she therefore—much against their will—called in another light of science, celebrated for his oracular utterances. When asked his opinion, he said in solemn tones, "Madam, your husband is suffering from a 'cachexia.'" The lady turned in triumph to his discomfited brethren and said: "There, I knew Sir Thomas" (let us say, though that was not his name) "would tell me what is the matter with my husband."

THE HOOLIGAN PROPRIETORS OF NATURE.

As a rule one doesn't reap the agricultural papers to discover imagination and vision and good writing. But the reader of the "Irish Homestead," the organ of Irish Agricultural and Industrial Development knows that somewhere each week in that paper he will find an article which is outstanding because of the spirit which it breathes. Here is a typical article of that kind from the issue of April 25. It is entitled "The Massacre of the Forests."

"'What is going on in Ireland is not really saw milling at all. It is simply a massacre of the trees.' So said one of the witnesses before the Committee on Irish Forestry. The report of this Committee, well-arranged, admirably written, well thought out and argued, is yet one of the most melancholy documents we have read. Here we have actual facts. Owing to the extraordinary national negligence we have displayed about forestry Ireland, once called the Island of Woods, is now the least wooded of all European countries, if we except Ireland. The country has robbed itself of its greatest beauty. It has injured the economic value of its agricultural land. It has left the fields without shelter. It has cut down trees without replanting. It has deprived itself of an industry which in other countries affords a great deal of employment in rural districts.

"Ireland has behaved to its forests like a young man who comes into the possession of a fortune who lives on the capital and has then no money left. We have squandered our forests, and it will not be in our time that they will spring up again. There are industries which cannot be built up in a year. A forest is the growth of a century. It can be cut down in a week, but it cannot be raised again in the lifetime of the destroyer. A forest is the most beautiful of the works of God in the world. Its reckless destruction is more than a vandalism. It is a crime—a murder of beautiful nature. There are great cathedrals, the growth of centuries, built by the labour of man's hands, and by the aspiration of his spirit, with all the pomp of coloured glass and carved wood, and statuary, and gold and precious stones; but the greatest of these are as nothing compared with the miracle and mystery and magnificence which appear in the gleaming forest aisles, which were not built by human art. We would lament the destruction of Chartres or Rouen Cathedrals, or of Westminster Abbey; but we have ruined a greater beauty in Ireland than these ever disclosed without the sorrow of a national regret.

"We know this is a utilitarian world, or it imagines it is, and beauty is of no account to the spirit of the new generations, to whom a bank account is of more importance than a soul. But even in this it is not wise. Even in its own base utilitarian heart it has committed an inexcusable folly in the destruction of the forests in Ireland. It has not been done by one class only. The landlords have cut down timber, and the new proprietors as they bought out their holdings, have cut down any trees they could clear away or sell for a few shillings. Cattle are shelterless in the fields storms work their will without let or hindrance.

"The economic loss to beast and field by the cutting down of shelter belts in infinitely greater than the petty gain, which is only for a year. The loss goes on always. In other countries, where the forests have been conserved by the great landowners or by the State, where forestry was an art, and where trees cut down were replaced by trees replanted, great rural industries exist, mills are at work, workers in wood find employment, and the art of the carver and furniture maker flourishes. One industry springs out of another, and the gain to the community cannot be measured merely by the value of the raw timber per acre.

A MILLION FOREST PEOPLE.

"In Germany it has been estimated that the forest families number about one million people, and the numbers employed in the timber industries, paper making, pulp manufacturing, builders' works, sawmills, and so on represent a population of about three millions; so that it would appear that for every person engaged in the actual work of forestry three people are engaged in working up the raw material. Mr. Munro Ferguson, who is the greatest authority on forestry in England, calculates that a great deal of our land properly afforested would maintain as many or more people than land under tillage, and more people certainly than land under grass; so that in our mad, national haste to realise money for the moment we have deprived the next or perhaps many generations to come of profitable employment in varied industries; we have lessened the value of our agricultural land, and made the world a less beautiful place to live in.

"We are not much in favour of the State undertaking anything in respect of this country. Though we are more numerously attended by officials of all kinds than any other people in the world we don't seem to prosper by all this care. But if ever there was a case made out for State aid or direct work by the State in Ireland, it is in respect of our forests. It seems hopeless to expect the individual landowners or occupiers to do anything except cut down and sell a hundred acres of timber for every new acre which is planted. Our land laws have given the mighty things of nature into the hands of the greedy landlord or the ignorant small farmer and they play havoc, like hooligan children let loose in a gallery full of rare pictures, statues, and works of art, who put moustaches with burnt cork on the face of a beauty painted by Romney, or put a pipe in its mouth, and who scrawl indecencies over marble nymphs carved by the purest of sculptors.

"The aristocracy in Ireland have had their chance, and they cut down the woods. The democracy coming up in Ireland are having their chance, and they are cutting down the trees on their holdings. One set of owners are as great a lot of vandals and just as bad a set of business men as the other set, and there seems nothing now for it except the intervention of the State. Forests, moreover, by their nature need a continuous policy of management, which only the State can assure. The individual owner of timber grows needy, and cuts down his trees without regard to replanting. The State can afford to spend money in buying land, and can plant it, and can wait over for twenty, thirty, or forty years for a return. Only the very wealthy landowner could do this, and as the State and the people have decided that there are to be no more wealthy landowners in Ireland, we suppose State and people will have to acquiesce in the assumption by the State of this work of afforestation of Ireland.

A PROFITABLE STATE INVESTMENT.

"It will be a profitable investment for the State and, indeed, it would be a profitable investment for the individual who could afford to lie out of his money, and not get any return for twenty or thirty years. Timber is getting scarcer year by year. The United States, if it goes on cutting its timber at the present rate, will be without trees in thirty years. If it tried to use Canadian timber it would exhaust the supply in fifteen years. Now, one-third of the timber imported into England comes from the States, and with an ever-increasing demand it is obvious that a timber famine is in sight. It is possible that in thirty years' time the areas planted with timber may be as valuable as coal mines to their owner, and the man who plants a thousand acres now may be handing on to his children a property which in half a century may be worth half a million. The world is using up timber faster than it can grow it, and as timber is a necessity, and not a luxury, the logical conclusion about values is evident.

"With the recommendations of the Committee, who have done their work so admirably and so thoroughly, it would be an impertinence on our part to quarrel. They assume that with the transfer of land under the Purchase Acts, the obligations with respect to the existing woods pass from the selling proprietors to the State; that a comprehensive scheme of forestry, whether undertaken by local authorities, private owners, or directly by a Forestry Department, can only be carried out under the direction of the State and by State aid; that exceptional opportunities are occurring now for acquiring land suitable for forestry, and that such a scheme, including the preservation and extension of existing woods and the creation of a new forest area would be a sound national investment, necessary for Ireland's agricultural and industrial development.

"The committee believe that at least one million acres of woodland are essential for these purposes. It recommends the endowment of the Department, so that its forestry section could be strengthened and developed that the forestry branch should be able to acquire 200,000 acres of plantable land to be planted, managed, and maintained in the interests of the country as a whole as State forest, and that it should also acquire and manage the larger woods passing from the hands of their owners under the Land Purchase Acts. It recommends also that the County Councils should acquire and manage the smaller woods which are coming into the market.

THE POVERTY OF RICHES.

We find in the Bible the definite statement, "Blessed are the poor." And those who take pleasure in speculating upon the working of other people's minds must often have been struck by the efforts which are made to escape this desirable state. No course is too rash, no swindle too obvious, no path too shady, for a man determined to avoid it; and it may truly be said that this refusal to be blessed, this struggle with the Angel so contrary in its object to Jacob's, is the main reason for the continued existence of prisons and courts of justice. And to what end is all this striving? I have been poor, and now I am, comparatively, rich; ye', "mirabile dictu," I find myself poorer than ever. Not only poorer in pocket, but power in the power of appreciation; less easily persuaded to simple joys.

Do you remember, Phil, when you and I kept house together in an "appartment" rented at 12s. a week? We "were" poor then, and I used to remonstrate with you for the way in which you threw shillings about. Remonstrance rose almost to a storm over a certain tin of "pate de foie gras," which, in a prodigal moment, we had bought. It was laid carefully aside for a fete-day; but when, in my own good time, I went to the cupboard to produce it, I found it with one corner of the lid upraised, and a curious odour issuing therefrom. I inquired, holding the tin at arm's length, "What's this?" And then you told me, calmly enough, that you had tried to open it some time before, when you did not feel inclined for the bacon and eggs provided by the power below-stairs and that the key had broken, and the tin-opener was missing. "So I put it back again," you added. That wasted half-crown depressed my spirits for days and indeed almost brought about a dissolution of our partnership.

Do you remember those steaming nights in the Opera gallery when he listened rapturously to Calve in "Carmen," and to the De Rezakes in "Tristan" and "The Meistersinger"? And those suppers afterwards when German beer raised our musical delirium to a higher power? I can see that Beer Hall now with its red tablecloths and reeking atmosphere and the horrible electric piano playing waltzes in the corner. We do not go to the Opera now. It is too expensive and such a trouble. One has to dine ever so early, and then it is so difficult to get a cab afterwards, and Lucille hates walking out to pick one up. "You cannot," she said on the last occasion "expect me to paddle about Covent Garden in satin shoes."

Do you remember those dinners at the Restaurant de Bretagne in Soho? How good they were, and all for two shillings! You always would order "Moules Marinieres," and I always told you the horrible story of the man who caught mumps from eating them. And those "Omelettes au Rhum!" I wonder if they make them still. I recall a night when you had had an article accepted by some misguided editor, when you insisted on ordering a second bottle of that "Moulin-a-vent" at 2s. 3d. What a trouble I had to get you home respectably! We do not dine out often now. What with cabs, and tips, and three or four courses and a bottle of Pommery at the Savoy, there seems nothing left out of a £5 note; and with two boys wearing out their knickerbockers, and having measle, and wanting holidays at the seaside, really, my income will not stand it.

Do you remember our jaunts to Paris? Those awful night crossings by the Easter excursion, and the good times we had when we got there. That restaurant, where we paid three francs at the door, and received a brass ticket entitling the holder to six courses and a bottle of wine. The last day or two we used to live in the Quartier Latin, because coffee only cost two pence there, and brandy was a penny a go. And you made a joke, saying it ought to be a penny a went, because the glasses were so soon empty. We do not go to Paris now. It is so expensive, and the last time I took Lucille I had to telegraph to my bank for £50, because she insisted on buying six hats in the Rue de la Paix. And I had to pay excess luggage for them, and take a cabin on the boat for them so that they should not be crushed. You simply cannot economise in Paris. Everything seems to cost 50fr.; and, as for dinner, I never get any change worth mentioning out of a 100fr. note. Lucille always wants to go to the smartest places—to see the hats, she says; and it is ridiculous to suppose that one can dine off a mutton chop when everyone else is eating new asparagus and peaches.

Of course Lucille is very extravagant. And what annoys me is that she always pretends to be economical. Lately, when I complained about the bills she asked if I wished her to dress like a governess, and run the house with one maid, and cook at £25 a year. I said, of course not; but surely things need not be quite so dear. She ought to "manage" better. She answered that, if it came to that I ought to give up bridge; and it was no use arguing, so I changed the subject. Well, sometimes I look back to the old days, and I wish I was in the little appartement again, living like a prince on £3 a week. But, then, Lucille would not be there, and I do not know but that I should miss her.

ERNEST DAVIES.

A PASSION for dancing has led to the death of a girl named Valentine Taravel, belonging to a wealthy family in the south of France. She began to dance at the age of four, and dancing was her chief interest in life. At length it became such an obsession that a doctor was consulted. He prescribed a rest from dancing and a long holiday in a quiet country place. The girl was taken away for two months and came back no better. The other night (the "Mail" states) the girl rose and, going to an attic, began waltzing, and continued to dance for hours. Towards two o'clock in the morning the servants were aroused by a loud noise in the attic. The girl was found dead on the floor, having literally danced herself to death, syncope following her tremendous exertions.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME.



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Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The ridiculous and untimely questions, now and then asked in Parliament, must be attributed to the phenomenal ignorance and want of tact of democratic members rather than to their desire either to work mischief or to accomplish any good purpose. Reuter this morning gives us a batch of remarkable examples. First of these come Mr. Lupton's interrogatories. Mr. Lupton ought to have known better. He is quite of a different type from Mr. O'Grady, the Labourite, who asked the second set of questions. Mr. Lupton is a mining engineer, who recreates himself by making tours on a bicycle. We would urge him undertake a tour on the north-west frontier of India, which would teach him what are, and what are not, methods of barbarism. He might as well try to hew coal with a tooth-pick—even though that be deemed an instrument of barbarism—as to deal with Mohmands and Zakka Khel, as he must perforce with the Speaker and his colleagues in the House of Commons. For many years Mr. Lupton was a mine-manager, and we should not be surprised if he told us that the most efficacious method of dealing with a strike was to let his miners strike, as the consequent restriction of food supplies served to "bring them to their senses." Probably he went further and evicted them from their cottages and their cottage-gardens. In that case he would not only destroy the food-supplies of the Zakka Khel and Mohmands, but seize their country too; yet our method of dealing with recalcitrant tribes on the frontier is nothing more nor less than the method of the masters when dealing with obstinate strikers—rendered a trifle more merciful; for though we deprive them of their huts and their reserves of grain, we do not dispossess them of their garden lands and fields. If Mr. Lupton dismounted from his bicycle to reason with a Mohmand who disputed his right of way, the probability is he would find no priest to shrive him, no stone to mark his last resting-place—unless perchance he were quick on the draw of his pistol, when the frontiersman would forfeit his life as well as his crops and land.

But the tribesmen are yielding, exclaims Mr. Lupton. They are hoisting the white flag! Very well, we refrain from pulling another trigger until we have exchanged words with the tribesman. "Bus, huzzoor" says he; "we will make terms." "What terms?" "We will fight no more." Are we then to march out of his country and trouble him no more? That, no doubt, would be approved in certain quarters as Christianlike and magnanimous. But these things are not understood of the barbarian. He knows he has troubled us, has raided our country and stolen our rifles and murdered our sentries and police; has put to death men who have not injured him, and men who were entitled to protection from the British raj. Is there to be no retribution? When we are in Rome we must do as Rome does. When we are treating with barbarians, we must be as barbaric as our national conscience will permit us. "Poor men, they knew no better! How could they, being barbarians?" Precisely. That is just the point. They must be taught better. It is no use chastising a pachydermatous animal with a schoolmaster's cane; just as well lecture the tribesman on the ethics of skittles and hope to see him blush for very shame, just as well talk to an over-fresh steed and tell him he must not prance. "Cut his gram" is the only remedy—it is on that principle that notorious felons are given solitary confinement and fed on bread and water. Low diet reduces the spirit of both animal and man, whether civilised or barbarian. It is safe and it is efficacious. A frontier tribesman remembers the days of hunger more clearly than the scorpions of speech with which some kindly souls might wish to scourge him. They sharpen his memory and help him realise how unwise it is to break his bond with the great Sirkar.

Mr. O'Grady's questions were insolent rather than mischievous. The Speaker prudently declined to put them, as insulting to the intelligence of the House. But Mr. Asquith, anxious no doubt to conciliate the Labour party, went out of his way to try and enlighten Mr. O'Grady and his colleagues. "Is not," it was asked, "the King's visit to Russia inopportune in view of the continuance of the imprisonment of members of the Duma and of official murders?" And we gather, too, that Mr. O'Grady compared the condition of Russia to-day with that of Servia after the regicidal episode. Nothing could be more absurd or more impudent. Are the Labourites to dictate the movements of the King or the foreign policy of Government? Fortunately no one at Home minds very much what an individual member of Parliament may say and few abroad attach great importance to their utterances. At the same time the putting of stupid questions to members of the Government, in the course of a year, occupies many valuable hours that might otherwise be devoted to more useful purposes, and barbaric or semi-barbaric members might better employ their leisure in the Library of the House than in bringing forward their ill-timed interpellations. It would make for parliamentary convenience and the public weal if questions were overhauled before being allowed to be put, and those which are futile and contemptible thrown out with the utmost despatch. Not one of the many, of which Reuter tells us this morning, was of the least possible service or worthy the paper it was printed on—neither Mr. Lupton's, Mr. O'Grady's, Mr. Rutherford's nor Mr. Keir Hardie's. They merely served to demonstrate the need of revising the Standing Orders of the House with a view to suppressing members with ill-balanced minds.

IRRIGATION IN SOUTH AFRICA. AFTER three years' work the South African Inter-Colonial Commission has issued its report on the water yielding and water storing possibilities of South Africa. In a land where very "big" things happen, it is gratifying to find the view that irrigation can only be successfully introduced by giving attention to enterprises of small scope, and liberal assistance to individual effort. A report was issued in 1903 by Sir William Willcocks, which was strenuously in favour of the largest schemes possible. What he overlooked in making comparison with what has been done in Egypt was that the South African Governments are not in a position to undertake such large works, having neither a free hand nor the money wherewith to carry the scheme to a conclusion. Also natural conditions are against works of the first magnitude. The small works scheme undoubtedly seems the best that can be adopted for the present, and it found favour with the majority of the Commission. Popular opinion, too, is more likely to give approval, for it cannot but be regarded as evidence—that which the South African farmer has asked for so long—that the agricultural side of the colonies is to receive more attention. But in this case the wishes of the farming population certainly seem to be in accordance with the urgent necessities of the country. The Commissioners emphasise the point that works of this kind, involving no great technical skill, and no great outlay, can readily be carried out by the farmer with such labour as he has at his command; at the same time, they state their conviction that the policy of multiplying the number of small but well-built dams would have an exceedingly great effect in increasing the yield of the land and the prosperity of its inhabitants. This sounds refreshingly like practical wisdom and commonsense, and no doubt the Transvaal Government will, without undue delay, do what lies in their power to promote a policy of this description. Such a policy can only be successful, however, provided considerable private enterprise is shown. From the small work to one on a larger scale, on a co-operative basis, is but a short step which by natural process would eventually make possible the large schemes, though not necessarily on such an ambitious scale as that laid down by Sir William Willcocks. One interesting point upon which stress is laid is the necessity of taking steps for the preservation for public use of all sites naturally suitable for storage reservoirs and other irrigation works. Had this been done in the past, certain districts might have been provided with storage facilities which are now beyond their reach. For example, there are several instances in South Africa, the Commissioners tell us, where the value of excellent reservoir sites has been destroyed by the construction of railways. They could not now be utilised for the purpose for which they were naturally fitted except at a prohibitive expense for the diversion of several miles of line. For the future, at any rate, these mistakes should be avoided.

A WEST COUNTRIE MAGNATE. BY the death of Lord St. Levan there passes a nobleman who was not only a feudal lord but almost a king in the West Countrie. The St. Aubyns have been important people in Devon and Cornwall for centuries; and nowadays they are not only great squires, but great ground landlords, amongst their various properties being a large portion of the important naval station of Devonport. This property includes Mount Wise and Admiralty House, the former of which got its name from Sir Thomas Wise, High Sheriff of Devon, who, in the reign of James I, built a house there and called it after his own cognomen. His descendant, in the reign of Charles II, sold house and estate to Sir William Morice for £ 11,000. The latter gave it to his nephew, Sir John St. Aubyn, the owner of historic St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, which to this day has been the lordly seat of the St. Aubyn family, and where the late Lord St. Levan lived all his life. The modern St. Aubyns have been the victims of a matrimonial romance or "muddle" of the kind by no means uncommon in Scotland. The marriage of Sir John St. Aubyn, last baronet of the first dynasty, who died in 1839, could not be proved; so he left the estates to his third and favourite son. The latter was authorised by Royal license to use the name and arms of St. Aubyn, and for his political services was made a baronet in 1866. To this his son added the Barony of St. Levan, derived from a Cornish village of that name, which is part of his property. The late Peer, who was in his eightieth year, celebrated his golden wedding two years ago. His wife was a daughter of the fourth Marquess Townshend; and he was thus related by marriage to the Devon Bullers, Sir Redvers having married another daughter of the same Marquess.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, resulted in the election of Mr. A. K. Leslie, of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme for the reorganisation of the Military Accounts Department.

Sayed Ifti Kharuddin, British Agent with the Amir, has gone to Peshawar en route for Kabul.

MR. BUTLER has been confirmed as Foreign Secretary, vice Sir Louis Dane, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

PRELIMINARY work in connection with the cutting of a tunnel through Malakand Ridge for the Swat Valley Canal begins next cold weather.

THE expert committee appointed to investigate the failure of the electric signalling apparatus on the occasion of the Ghaziabad railway accident has finished its enquiries and will shortly submit its report to the Railway Board.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 20th instant:—"Mr. Asquith declines to allow the Union Jack to be placed on Government Offices on Empire Day, seeing no reasons to depart from the custom followed by his predecessors."

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., the well-known chemists, have been appointed by His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, as Pharmaceutical Chemists to His Excellency in ordinary. Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ld., have held this appointment to the various Governors of Bombay for the last 30 years.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place at Mount Abu, between Captain Gordon Risley Hearn, Royal Engineers, son of the late Major-General Charles Hearn, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and Olive Carew, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Hyde Cates, I.A., Political Agent, Palanpur.

ACTING on the report of the experts who recently examined the Mergui pearl tanks, it has been decided that the Government of Burma will be allowed to make their own arrangements regarding the leasing of the Pearl Fisheries.

REGARDING the abolition of the Russian differential tea tax, the "Times of Ceylon" says:—"To London tea interests will belong the credit of getting the surtax removed. May they not be very disappointed at the results because, in business, it is somewhat cold comfort to succeed and yet to fail."

THE total value of the seaborne trade of Rangoon for April amounted to Rs. 4,22,19,297, showing an increase of Rs. 8,07,779 over the previous year's figures for the corresponding month. Trade with foreign countries amounted to Rs. 2,27,84,170 or a decrease of Rs. 31,88,673 from the returns for April, 1907.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has accepted the proposal of the Burma Syndicate for a School Final Examination for Burma to take the place of the Entrance or Matriculation, in cases where the Entrance Examination is now prescribed as a qualification for Government Service. Students who wish to take a University course will have to take the Matriculation. Those who aspire to higher appointments under Government for which the F. A. or B. A. qualification is necessary will have to proceed at present with the University course.

THERE is one respect at least in which Bengal may well imitate the example of Madras, says the "Statesman," and that is in paying more attention to tree-planting along the public roads. "When the figures for the new 'Imperial Gazetteer' were compiled, of the 27,000 miles of road under the care of District Boards in the Southern Presidency, no less than 16,000 were planted with trees. We are not told what proportion of the 41,000 miles of road under the Bengal Boards were shaded, and the presumption is that it was a good deal less. It is to be feared that in the Bengal Presidency deforestation is being more vigorously carried on than afforestation, some of the fine jungles in Chota Nagpur especially having been cleared away wholesale since the opening of new railway lines rendered the deportation of the timber easy. Roadside trees are a poor substitute for forest, but they are better than nothing."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

IF RUSSIA RULED INDIA. THERE is an article in an Indian magazine, in which the writer speculates on what might have been, if Russia had been decreed by Providence to rule over India, instead of Great Britain; and his answer is emphatically in favour of the Northern Power. The question is of no practical interest, nor does it come in, at the present moment, for consideration even as a remote contingency. But the effusion is interesting as showing a tendency of the times. The writer has exercised all his ingenuity in hunting for reasons from all quarters in support of his conclusion, which is certainly agreeable to his own personal bias. It is a clear case of the wish being father to the thought. There are so many bonds of sympathy, according to him, between Russia and India, that the Muscovite would not have provoked the hostility which is manifested by Indians against the hated Briton. They are both agricultural countries, for one thing, and therefore, there would not have been a conflict of interest between them. England, as distinguished from Russia, is an industrial country, and therefore, she was governed by a powerful motive in destroying the industries of the conquered races, and flooding the Indian market with her own wares. She has thus caused "widespread and dire poverty and misery," which, again, has brought famine and pestilence in its train. Russia, the writer of these congenial speculations goes on to say, is not a maritime power, while, unfortunately for India, England is, and she has found it to her interest "to destroy our harbours and our maritime trade." All this, if not true, is, at least, grandiloquent, and is of a piece with the campaign of calumny persisted in unblushingly by malcontents. Russians, we are told, are essentially Asiatic in their manners and customs, besides being devoid of insular pride and hauteur, and, therefore, they would have commingled more readily and more naturally with Indians. "It is because humanity is not altogether lost in Russia that it is possible for her to produce a Count Leo Tolstoi, the like of whom no other country can at present claim." While it is a poor compliment to Russia that she is not altogether lost to humanity, it is a terrible condemnation of the rest of Europe, and England in particular, that it is absolutely wanting in this saving grace. "And what is Tolstoism? It is Vedantism pure and simple. By their coming in closer contact with India, Russians would imbibe Vedantism, which, they being of more Asiatic than European nature, can fully understand." So the Indian and the Muscovite "each to each is dearest brother," and the Indian is ready to receive his brother with open arms! But in these speculations the writer is inspired, not so much by love of Russia, and as by hatred of England. The disaffected hate all whites impartially, only they hate the Briton most, because he happens to be the ruler. They must talk no longer of "Russian methods" being applied to Indian administration. Mr. Keir Hardie has used this phrase repeatedly as the gravest indictment of the British rule. He must now beware, lest he tread upon the tender corn of some of his supporters, who now pretend to be enamoured of the land which has begotten a Leo Tolstoi. Not so very long ago, Bengalee journals, even of the advanced type, spoke with great disfavour of Russia. Quoting a statement of Skobeleff that "England is a vampire, seeking the last drop of India's blood," the *Bengalee* the organ of Baboo Sorendranath Bannerji, wrote, "India thinks otherwise. Russian rule would blast our hopes of political progress and advancement, and destroy our dreams of self-government." But this was some years back, and a great change has since come over the spirit of the dreams of the blatant Bengalee.

"BANDE MATARAM." I read that a crowd of Bengalee students surrounded the carriage of Sir Andrew Fraser, shouting "Bande Mataram," and that instead of being angry, Sir Andrew took off his hat and said: "I have been longer in this country than any of you, and love this country much more than any of you, so I say, 'Bande Mataram!'" It is not recorded what effect these words had upon the youngsters. I hope they were abashed, and went away in a better spirit than that in which they came there. Their object was to insult and annoy, but they were, no doubt, baffled and taken aback by the dignified rebuke which they received in return. The words conveyed a mild admonition and a sound advice, which will do good to those who will take them to heart. The shouting of 'Bande Mataram' is not, in itself, an offense, but it becomes one, when the object is plainly to provoke disorder. When one is accosted with the cry, the wisest course, ordinarily, is to treat it with silent contempt. The Nationalists use it as a battle cry, a hall-mark of patriotism, a symbol to conjure with. So long as it does no harm, they may be allowed to shout themselves hoarse; and if little notice is taken of it, much of the incitement to utter the cry with the object of giving offence will be gone. As is generally known, 'Bande Mataram' forms the burden of a beautiful hymn composed by a Bengalee novelist about thirty years ago. The sentiments are the poetic outpourings of a man in passionate love with his motherland. The author could not have had the faintest notion of the base uses to which it would be put by the succeeding generation. Having carefully gone through the hymn, I find myself unable to agree with the interpretation put on it by Mr. J. D. Rees. He says 'Bande Mataram' does not mean "I bow to mother earth", but that it means "I bow to mother Kali," the terrible goddess of slaughter. To my mind, this interpretation is fanciful and far fetched, and it is certain that this is not the meaning attached to it by Indians. The lines do not convey the remotest suggestion of incendiarism or sedition. If, however, the parties convert the hymn into an instrument to serve their own end, it is not the fault either of the poem or its author.

JAINS ON THE WAR PATH. The Jains are still holding crowded meetings and forwarding vehement protests to Government against the proposed construction of bungalows for the profane on the sacred hill of Parasnath. They will spare their wrath, if they were to know the true facts of the case, and the position in which the question stands at present. The hill belongs to the Zemindar of Palganj, and his estate is managed for him by the Court of Wards. It is a fact of importance that the Government are not themselves the owners of the hill, and that their power to dispose of it is limited by their moral responsibility to the Zemindar. Having regard to this responsibility, the Government were unable to accept the offer made on behalf of Jains for the sale, or permanent lease, of the entire hill. The central hill, which is occupied by the temples, was, however, offered for sale for the present, leaving over the question of the transfer of the whole hill until the estate was made over to the Zemindar. Whether the proposal to mark off the central portion as inviolable should not be accepted as a reasonable concession to the religious susceptibilities of Jains, is a question on which a layman will not be in a hurry to pronounce a positive opinion. But it seems from the facts, which have recently been published by the Government of India, that there is no desire on the part of the authorities to trample upon the religious feeling of this estimable community, and that they are prepared to treat with them in a spirit of reasonable compromise. While the question is at this stage, and negotiations are still pending, it is most indiscreet and impolitic, not to say unfair, on the part of members of this community to indulge in such wild and silly talk as marked the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Surat. They obviously went on the assumption that the Government had finally rejected their offer and refused to listen to their prayer, and harangued before their brethren on the supreme virtues of Swadeshi and Boycott, and proposed that they should withdraw their trust and other moneys invested in Government paper, and apply them towards the promotion of indigenous enterprises. The Jains are a peaceful, law-abiding and level-headed community, and I do not think they will plunge headlong into the maelstroom of a doubtful agitation, at the bidding of a few perfervid orators and mischief-mongers. They are at liberty to make what use they like of their money; but I suppose they are sensible enough to know that the withdrawal of their funds from Government securities, will in no wise affect the value of the securities nor will it upset or embarrass the administration. They must see that such silly bravado will not strengthen the hands of their leaders, but will rather hamper and prejudice them in the conduct of the negotiations which are still pending. The question, I suppose, will ultimately resolve itself into one of money, in which case there is every probability of its coming to a satisfactory termination, as the Jains, as a class, are at once very rich and very religious.

FALSTAFF—ONLY WORSE. The agitation caused by the bomb outrage has not yet subsided, and the opinions which have been expressed on the causes of the discontent, and the remedies which should be applied to it, are bewildering in their number, variety and diversity. The notorious Pandit Shyamji of the "Indian Sociologist," disputes rather late in the day the title of the British to rule India, and says that his propaganda is directed towards the independence of his country. He incites his countrymen against the Government, while, for himself, he has chosen a safe asylum in Paris. From his secure retreat he makes a brave show of Dutch valour, and writes, as if he were ready to come over and lead his countrymen in their "war of independence." But he has yet given no proof of his heroism, nor has he shown himself eager to take any risks. His tactics remind me of a very amusing story told me by a friend in the Indian Medical Service. During the last Burmese campaign a raid was suddenly made by armed dacoits on a military depot. An elderly Parsee in charge of the commissariat stores being terribly frightened, sought refuge in the midst of grain bags, and from his hiding place kept on vigorously exhorting the soldiers in this wise: "Fight on, gentlemen! Fight for the glory and honour of the flag. Bravo, my lads! England for ever! Down with the enemy!"

A MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS. The Pandit can afford from his own hiding place to vaunt the outrage as a visitation of God and a sign of Divine retribution. But even the extreme section of the Bengal press pretends to hold them in aversion. The writers are, no doubt, lost in admiration of "the moral and physical attributes" which go to make the dare-devil of an anarchist; but they argue that terrorism by means of infernal machines, besides being repugnant especially to the Hindu instinct, will conflict with the national policy, and retard the fruition of the national ideal. On the other hand, proposals are made, in the heat of the moment, for the gagging of the vernacular press, the enforcement of drastic methods of repression, and the suspension of all measures of reform. The Draconic advice, I am glad to note, finds favour with but a small and insignificant minority. None of the Anglo-Indians of distinction who have expressed themselves on the subject have gone such lengths. Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. J. D. Rees castigate Little Englanders, as they are called, as the friends of all countries but their own. The old argument of disappointed place hunters, transformed into mischief-mongers, is again trotted out, and Western education also comes in generally for a considerable share of blame. "Many respectable natives," says Sir Frederick Fryer, "have declared to me that their sons have been ruined by over-education." I am curious to know what is meant by "over-education." The old veteran, Sir George Birdwood is again to the fore. "Our rule is just and strong, but it is not sympathetic, and we are destroying the soul of the nation." That is the gist of his discourse. I should like very much that Sir George will enlarge upon this theme, showing how the soul of the nation is destroyed, and what are the means for bringing it back to life and health. It would have been surprising, if in these troublous times the Congress would have escaped unscathed. An attempt has been made to trace the source of anarchism and violence to the ferment caused by the criticisms of the Congress. Being a large and heterogeneous assembly, where delegates of all shades of opinion assemble from all parts of India, some wild and silly talk is only to be expected on occasions. But having watched its proceedings from year to year, I must say that it has conducted itself well, and with all its extravagance, it has been an essentially loyal body. In the midst of all these confusing counsels, it is consoling to reflect that Mr. Morley will not allow himself to be influenced by extremists, on the one side on the other, that the statesman and philosopher will look beyond the present and the immediate, and that while he will apply the rod, vigorously if need be, to chasten the wrong-doer, he will not deviate from his steadfast purpose of doing good to India by means of progressive measures. Verily, I am one of those who take Mr. Morley to be the best friend of India.

DION.

THE joyous art of Malapropism has seldom been better practised than by "Truth" in the following sentence dealing with the Afghan allies of the Mohmands:—"We really ought to know by this time that when these catamarans take it into their heads to go on the war-path, we must deal with them ourselves, whichever side of the frontier they inhabit, and that it is no use looking to Kabul for assistance." Shocked by this news, we can only observe, in the Swadeshi Latin of a correspondent whose letter appears in a local Indian contemporary, "O' temporal! O' Moses!!" It was in the House of Commons, so the story goes, that a Member, when recounting the incidents of one of our Indian fights, spoke of the "ferocious 'doolies' rushing down from the mountain and carrying off the wounded." According to another account, the words were used by Burke:—"After a sanguinary engagement, the said Warren Hastings had actually ordered ferocious "Doolys" to seize upon the wounded"; but, according to "Hobson-Jobson," "Burke knew too much of India to make this mistake."

"THE ILL-USED MOHMAND."

"BARBAROUS BRITISH METHODS."

The Fatuous Philanthropist on Burnt Crops.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

Replying to questions by Sir Henry Cotton and others in the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Buchanan again stated that the Government's policy was not intended to interfere with the *status quo*, as regards the position of the tribes on the frontier.

He hoped that the operations would be concluded in a few days and that the troops would be withdrawn.

No special grievances were known as a cause for the outbreak, but the general cause was religious excitement due to the Mullahs.

The terms to be offered, he said, would depend on the attitude of the tribes, but he anticipated a settlement somewhat similar to that with the Zakka Khels.

Mr. Arnold Lupton asked :—"Is the destruction of food after the enemy's soldiers have fled, in accordance with the Government's instructions?"

Mr. Buchanan replied :—"No. General Willcocks' instructions are the same as in the case of the expedition against the Zakka Khels."

Mr. Lupton then asked :—"If the troops did not burn the Zakka Khels' crops, why are they burning the Mohmands? Is not that a method of barbarism?"

No reply was given.

In reply to questions by Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Keir Hardie, with reference to the necessity of coming to England for examination excluding qualified Indians from the medical service, Mr. Buchanan admitted that they were under a disadvantage, but mentioned that it was not contemplated to alter the arrangement.

THE KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Cavilling in the Commons.

THE ESSENCE OF INOPPORTUNITY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. O'Grady moved the adjournment to call attention to the visit of King Edward to Russia, which he declared to be inopportune, in view of the continuance of the imprisonment of members of the Duma and of official murders.

The Speaker refused to put the motion.

Mr. Asquith, in reply to previous questions by Mr. O'Grady, said that Their Majesties had not yet returned the Emperor's Accession visit and had not seen their nephew and niece for seven years. There was nothing in the present relations between the two countries to make the visit inopportune. It could only have a good effect upon external affairs, and had no relation whatever with internal affairs. It was not desirable to make it dependent on such a consideration, and he deprecated questions reflecting on the internal policy of a foreign nation.

Mr. Asquith said he had sufficiently indicated the grounds, and the only grounds, on which the visit was made, and he declined to recognize any analogy between the condition of Russia and the events leading to the suspension of relations with Servia.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Mills to be Temporarily Closed.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The ballot of the American Section of the Federation of Cotton Spinners has confirmed the decision to close the mills during the whole of Whitsun-week and on Saturdays and Mondays for four weeks following.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Agitation Revived.

A DISPUTED PROMISE.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Indian agitation has been revived at Johannesburg.

Mr. Gandhi has written to the Government declaring that the failure to repeal the Registration Act is contrary to the agreement arrived at in January last. Mr. Gandhi asks for the return of his voluntary application for registration.

The Government denies that it undertook to repeal the Act.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Playing at Leeds, Yorkshire beat Surrey by seven wickets.

Kent has beaten Northampton by an innings and fifty-four runs, at Northampton.

Reuter's Agency is informed by the Peruvian Legation in London that the news published regarding a revolutionary outbreak in Peru is greatly exaggerated. There has merely been in Chorrea a rising without importance, headed by an ancient chief with scarcely any following, whose forces simply dispersed on the appearance of the Government troops.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Royal Visit with M. Fallieres.

INDIAN PAVILION OPENED.

BANQUET AT GUILDHALL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

Their Majesties and President Fallieres visited the Franco-British Exhibition to-day in fine weather and opened several of the chief buildings. They were welcomed by cheering crowds.

In inaugurating the Indian Pavilion, Their Majesties were received by Sir William Lee-Warner, and a distinguished gathering of official and unofficial Anglo-Indians was present. Queen Alexandra specially admired the Mysore trophy.

LONDON, MAY 27.

President Fallieres dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House last night.

He afterwards attended the State Ball at Buckingham Palace where their Highnesses the Dewan of Nepal, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Maharajah of Cooch-Behar and the Nawab of Janjira occupied seats of honour.

LATER.

President Fallieres paid a visit to the Guildhall this morning and met with a splendid reception. Brilliant sunshine prevailed.

Replying to the toast proposed by the Lord Mayor, the President dwelt on the fruitful results of the *entente* for the moral and material interests of both countries. "The Government of the Republic," he said, "strives with all its might to strengthen the existing happy relations of friendship and business."

PERSIAN FRONTIER TROUBLE.

Destruction of Life and Property.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the Persian Consul at Baku, in reporting the frontier troubles, telegraphs details of the Persian losses. He states that 487 houses have been burnt and three villages destroyed. Fifty-four people have been killed and £35,000 has been plundered.

The excitement in Teheran is intense.

INDIAN JUDGESHIPS.

Viscount Morley's Attitude.

LONDON, MAY 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Buchanan, replying to Mr. Rutherford, said the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Justice Boddam had been offered to an Indian Barrister, but had been declined.

Viscount Morley was not prepared to advise that a fixed number of Madras Judgeships should be reserved for Indians or Europeans.

KABUL RIVER RAILWAY.

No Prolongation beyond Mile 300.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Mr. Buchanan, replying to Sir Charles Dilke, said : "No decision has been arrived at regarding the prolongation of the Kabul River Railway beyond mile 300, and no proposal for its prolongation is at present before Viscount Morley."

THE KING'S HOSPITAL FUND.

Lord Mountstephen's Generosity.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Lord Mountstephen announces that he will make a further contribution of £7,000 annually to King Edward's Hospital Fund making his aggregate contribution half a million sterling.

THE QUADIAN SECT.

Founder's Death at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Khan of Quadian, who died at Lahore last Tuesday at the age of 69, was the able Mahomedan divine and preacher and founder of Quadian. The sect is said to number twenty thousand adherents. Mirza, who was held in great respect, was many years ago in the service of Government, but resigned in order to devote himself entirely to religious and educational work. Himself a landowner and jagirdar, Mirza exerted great influence with his co-religionists to support law and order. He had come to Lahore on a mission of peace and was arranging for the establishment of a society to promote harmony and union between Hindus and Muhammadans. A couple of days before his death he interviewed several Hindu gentlemen of position in Lahore, seeking their co-operation for carrying out his idea. His remains were taken to Quadian the head-quarters of the sect of which he was the founder and head, and the funeral ceremonies will take place there.

A WALSALL policeman huddled himself in a bath-chair and employed a man to push him up and down a street where he thought betting was going on. He told the magistrate that by this device he succeeded in getting "right under the nose" of a bookmaker whom he could hear conversing with his clients, seventeen bets being made while he thus had him under observation. The bookmaker was fined £10 and costs.

INDIAN SEDITION.

Advice to Liberal M. P.'s

"WIDER REPRESENTATION THE ONLY CURE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Romesh Dutt addressed a meeting of Liberal members of Parliament, presided over by Sir Charles Schwann, and expressed apprehension lest the native discontent should dangerously increase unless the friends of India in Parliament pressed for more effective representation of the natives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The case against the Harrison Road Anarchists was again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, when some more police witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned to Friday next.

A VIOLENT THREAT.

The following is the letter in manuscript which has been received by the "Englishman" addressed to the Editor. It encloses a printed appeal, which we give below, on which is written:—"To distribute among your friends so that they may understand that their days are numbered."

"Ye damned English rogues, you thought that with the exposure of Barindra Ghosh, everything is undone. You are misled, not even the hundredth part of the revolutionary organisation is shattered. Rest assured it cannot rest idle until Englishmen, male, female and children, are mercilessly massacred to the best interests of the country. If you dare, being strangers in this country, to harass our comrades, and persecute and prosecute them, is it unjustifiable for us to kill as many of you as can suit our purpose, until we are in a position to create an insurrection. You say secret murder is no way to freedom. We admit it. It simply creates confidence of the country in the works of the revolutionists. Everything does not end here; there must be war, and with your blood the barren ground would be fertilized, every obstacle would be washed out, and if you will be a nuisance in the way, you will be no more in this world.—Yours faithfully,"

BENGAL REVOLUTIONIST.

"BANDE MATARAM"

Appeal to our countrymen.

Dear brethren,—

We have fallen into the accursed hands of the fiendish enemies as a reward for the services for our beloved Motherland. We might be hanged upon the gallows of the rascals or be rotting in their dungeon for ever. This is the revenge of the foreign devils. But we are not the least sorry for that as we were always prepared for it and knew John Bull's nature. They have been torturing us in every imaginable way in comparison with which Russian oppression can be nothing : but that won't avail them they have come to learn of what stuff we are made and that we mean regular hard and earnest business.

But, brethren, you are the sole legacy of our works. We are departing, but you are to take the lead and God Himself, we are quite sure, would not be able to save England from the grave situation and she is doomed for ever. For the life of every patriot lost, let dozens of Englishmen be killed in every station will be the practical answer of the Revolutionary activities all over India. Secret murders are the index of every great Revolution.

Let every Englishman realise that in every district his life and property are insecure. We die, no objection to that ; hundreds are to die before the great bloody send-off of the white devils takes place : but before we depart, let us hear and we will die with cheerful countenance that 200 white-skins are sent to hell on the day of the delivery of judgment. That is the practical sympathy with our work. That will be the fittest memorial of the occasion.—Yours for martyrdom,

BARINDRA K. GHOSE,
HEM CHANDRA DAS,
ULLAS KAR DATTA.

ESCAPE OF MILITARY PRISONERS.

Re-captured at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 27.

Private Alfred Hasley of the Leicesters and Private Archibald Watson of the Northamptons, who, with Private Morris, escaped from the Military prison at Wanowrie, on Friday last, have been captured.

The two former men, after getting clear, made off in the direction of the second station from Poona, on the Southern Mahratta Railway ; but, being fatigued and overcome with starvation, they retraced their steps to a corner of the Empress Gardens, where they were arrested last evening.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Nizam's Munificent Gift.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has sent a munificent contribution of one lakh of rupees to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

During the absence of Major N. Kirby, R.E., on 60 days privilege leave, from 25th May, 1908, Captain J. S. Meyer, R.E., Garrison Engineer, Bombay, will act for him as Assistant-Commanding, Royal Engineer, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

A COMPANY of the Finish Life-Guard Regiment was marching through one of the fashionable streets of St. Petersburg, says a Reuter telegram, when a civilian approached the officer in command and gave him a blow on the head. He then ran away. The officer sent two of the soldiers in pursuit, who overtook the offender, and as he resisted arrest one of them broke his skull with the butt-end of his rifle, while the other bayonetted him in the chest.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL AT MULLAH KILLI.

Operations Practically Ended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

A "Pioneer's" special from Mullah Killi, on the 23th May, states :—We Arrived here this morning after eight or nine miles march from Hadd. A small column was despatched to the destroy towers at Gumbatai, the residence of Mirbaz, a notorious raider, who was wounded in the fight at Muma on the 24th April. The first part of the route from Mullah Killi was along the Ambahar River, which is a clear swift-running stream. Here there were groups of trees affording welcome shade. The shade was sadly needed as to-day and yesterday were the hottest days we have yet had.

Leaving the Ambahar River the force proceeded across a range of hills on the south by two routes close together, the one to the west being very narrow and steep. In this final stage of the journey it was pleasant to look down on the river flowing limpidly along. We were able to drink the waters with joy unutterable. The climb reminds one of the Kharappa Pass. A halt had to be called for two days to allow the force a much-needed rest. We are in the Isa Khel country. This section of the Pandislis as also the Burhan Khel to the south have already announced their readiness to pay up immediately the fines imposed.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

A Press Communique states :—Before leaving the Ambahar-Utman Khel limits General Willcocks destroyed the towers of Hadd and Gumbatai, the "jirga" having failed to come in.

It has been ascertained that the enemy's losses at Pargha, on the 24th instand, were very heavy. They acknowledge 140 killed, including four leading Maliks, as well as large numbers of wounded. In consequence of this punishment, General Willcocks' march over the Kota Taraf Pass to Mulla Killi was practically unmolested, whilst for the first time since the original crossing of the Nahakki Pass there was no sniping into our camp on the night of 25th and 26th May.

The heat is described as intense, but the spirits of the troops are excellent and the work done by the Army Bearer Corps beyond praise.

All is quiet on the Mohmand border and only one fresh case of cholera is reported. The sick and wounded officers and Captain O'Grady are doing very well.

No further reports are considered necessary. Lieutenants Ivens, Bott and Hume Spry are all doing well.

THE VILLAPURAM RIOTS.

Exemplary Punishments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CUDDALORE, MAY 27.

His Honour Abdul Hafiz Saheb Bahadur, Special Deputy Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case against the third batch of the Villapuram rioters, in which charges were framed against thirteen accused for having been members of an unlawful assembly at Villapuram, opposite the Roman Catholic Church there, on 10th December.

Five accused were acquitted, three being given the benefit of the doubt, and two being acquitted of all charges. Eight were found guilty, four of having been members of an unlawful assembly, four of unlawful entry within the church compound and of the offence of mischief by fire, etc. The four were found guilty under the first charge and were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment; two were fined Rs. 50 each, with one month's rigorous imprisonment in default. Under the second charge the four prisoners were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, two were fined Rs. 50 each, in default rigorous imprisonment for one month. Of the eight convicted people four were directed under Section 105, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish two sureties for Rs.100 each to keep the peace for two years. After release from jail, three of the rest were to furnish two sureties for Rs. 50 each for the same period ; another to furnish surety for Rs. 50 for a like period.

The Court further ordered that the fines, if collected, should be made over to the priest in charge of the Church at Villapuram, as compensation for the damage done to cars and images by the rioters.

Cases against the fourth batch are proceeding. Thirty-eight witnesses have already been examined by the prosecution.

GRIEVOUS HURT BY A SOLDIER.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 27.

Mr. Diffard, Deputy Commissioner, framed a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt against Gunner Oreagan, who has been committed for trial to the Sessions.

INDIAN NAVAL CADETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The s.s. "City of Madrid," which left Calcutta yesterday, carried ten boys to be trained at home for the British Navy.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Professor Welinkar's Views.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I agree with Mr. K. A. Bala in thinking that *now* when the subject of Primary Education in Bombay is engaging the attention of the Government and the public, the question should be considered in its details and the enquiry placed on its true footing.

The first thing is to clear the ground of false notions. An educational cry, like a political one, is apt to be dangerously misleading because of its fascination for the mind of the lay public. Such a cry is free Primary Education, which like some others is exercising at the present moment a spell on the imagination of the Bombay public. It however behoves the leaders of public opinion not to allow themselves to be so easily misled, and to heed the counsels of Educationists who are engaged in the actual work and can speak from wide knowledge and experience.

No one wishes to quarrel with the principle of Free Primary Education in the abstract. This, however, is pure *theory* and is of very small practical use. What is practically useful is to wisely determine the precautions and limitations which should be observed in translating the abstract into the concrete. What are the limits within which it is desirable under existing conditions to apply the principle? What are the dangers to be avoided and the specific improvements to be aimed at? To the consideration of such practical points as these I desire to call the attention of your readers in these letters.

Expert educational opinion is converging towards practical unanimity as regards some of these points. Mr. Bala has a strong concensus of educational opinion on his side when he asserts that "the people in Bombay are not unable or unwilling to pay for the education of their children." I entirely concur with him in thinking that the spread of Primary Education in the city of Bombay will not be promoted to any appreciable extent by offering education free to those who are able and willing to pay for it, and thereby dislocating the existing educational machinery. Free Educatiou is a most expensive gift, and in India where there are so many and so conflicting claims on the resources of the State, Free Education "can only be given to classes and individuals whose circumstances put it quite out of their power to pay fees."

Educational opinion in Bombay is practically also unanimous about the "impracticability as well as the undesirability of compulsion." In the lay mind Free Education is often inseparably associated with compulsory education. This is a fallacy. The State, while offering education free to those who care to avail themselves of the gift, may yet wisely refrain from compulsion. In Bombay where the parents of nearly two-thirds of the children of school-going age are not disposed to send them to school, what enormous opposition and hostility must be aroused by the attempt to compel them!

The principle that those who are really unable to pay for elementary education have a right to get it free is already recognised in the provision for the admission of a certain percentage of free students in Municipal and Aided schools. I think myself that the percentages sanctioned at present require to be raised, as my experience has been that they are not sufficiently large to meet all 'bona fide' cases of inability to pay, and it is plain that when we are seeking to popularise elementary education we must not fix an illiberal limit. I would suggest 20 per cent. free studentships for the advanced classes and 30 per cent. for Mahomedans and the backward classes. This, however, is a matter of detail and can easily be settled in conference.

There is practical unanimity also on a third point of importance. The necessity of suitable accommodation, surroundings and equipment in all educational institutions is now an educational axiom. So strongly is this felt that I do not fear to say that expert opinion will unhesitatingly deprecate any attempted extension of education which does not pay due regard to these requirements. If the increase in the number of schools in Bombay will mean the location of the new schools in insanitary and unsuitable or badly equipped buildings or the continuance of many of the existing schools in their present unhealthy surroundings, I am certain that sound educationists will now regard this as progress but rather retrogression and will urge that if funds do not permit of carrying out both objects it is much more desirable to improve the accommodation and equipment of existing schools than to open new ones and put them in indifferent buildings with insufficient equipment.

Last, but not least, there is also complete educational unanimity on a fourth point of great importance, and this relates to the training and pay of teachers. Educational progress obviously depends on the efficiency of teaching which cannot possibly be attained unless teachers are specially trained for their work. The rest are untrained, most of them without any qualification of whatever sort. On the Gujerati side for Aided schools there is one solitary trained teacher. "With such materials," Mr. Bala truly says, "we might as well hope to carve blocks of marble with a razor as to train our children with modern methods of education." We educationists, both officers of Government and of the Municipality, whose daily business it is to watch the instruction given in our Primary schools, have untiringly urged on the Joint Schools Committee the necessary for an institution in Bombay for the training of Primary teachers, and we have unanimously agreed that all real improvement must depend on adequate provision in this regard. The public of Bombay appears to think that the opening of a large number of additional schools is the first requisite in the further development of Primary Education. This is a delusion. Education by untrained and unqualified men is waste—all the more heart-breaking because it is waste of the precious life of children during the formative period of their growth. It is my firm belief, after many years of close contact with the work, that one properly equipped training school will do more to promote elementary education in Bombay than a hundred new Primary schools. To make due provision for the training of teachers will, no doubt, be an expensive undertaking because not only will the cost of training have to be found but considerably larger salaries will have to be paid to the teachers when trained. It is now widely known and felt that the pay we give to our teachers is miserably low, hopelessly too small to attract men of ability and in most cases insufficient for the bare sustenance of a man and his family, not to talk of reasonable comfort. If we desire true progress all this will have to be righted. This development may not appear as attractive as the opening of two or three hundred new schools ; it does not strike the popular imagination so much as the other. Nevertheless it is the one development which all competent authorities consider to be of pressing necessity and the one to which every other should be subordinated in the present circumstances of the city.

I have dealt in this letter with important points about which there appears to me to be practical unanimity among those conversant with this branch of education in Bombay. In my next letter I propose to deal with other questions of equal importance, on which there would seem to be less pronounced agreement because they have not yet been explicitly brought under consideration and discussion.—Yours etc.,

M. G. WELINKAR.

FORECAST OF THE YEAR 1908-09.

BY PANDIT RAM NARAIN YOGSHASTRI (OF CAWNPORE).

1.—The year will be one of sore trial for the Royal Family. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will undergo severe illness, and an attempt may also be made on his life. His Majesty the King-Emperor will be in indifferent health, 25th July, 1908 will be a day of anxious watching and prayers on the part of all loyal and dutiful subjects of the Crown for His Majesty's welfare : and again 24th December, 1908. During this interval His Majesty's subjects would be in great distress. Everything points to increased honor and responsibilities for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. God bless the Royal Family! Long live the King-Emperor!

2.—The Asquith Ministry will remain in power only for a short time. Between December, 1908, and April, 1909, it may have to resign, and the Unionist Ministry may come into power. Lord Curzon will hold an important office in the new Ministry ; but the Fates are against him. The increasing responsibilities of his high office will prove too great a strain on Lord Morley's failing health and will compel him to resign, and it will be a miracle if he can stand it longer than February, 1909.

3—It will be a critical year for His Excellency Lord Minto. Acute differences will arise between him and H. E. Lord Kitchener in which the latter will triumph, and H. E. Lord Minto will submit his resignation, H. E. Lord Minto will fall dangerously ill which may prove fatal.—H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal (West) Sir Andrew Fraser, will be compelled on account of severe illness to resign some time between 22nd December 1908, and 17th February, 1909.

4.—Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, the Great Old Man of India, who has so long been fighting heroically the infirmities of Old Age, will have to give up the struggle sometime between October and December, 1908. There are serious apprehensions regarding Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh's health till 11th March, 1909.

5.—The World's peace prospects are by no means reassuring. We shall hear only of wars and rumours of wars, and there will be very little peace all through the years, 1908 to 1914, the Great Britain's prestige is likely to suffer.

War is threatened in Europe, Germany included. India, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey. The last two will come to grief.

6.—A visitation of earthquake may be expected in Moscow, Turkey and Bengal, Punjab, and, to a slight extent, U. P. in India.

7.—There will be adequate rainfall at the proper time in most parts of India, but scarcity and famine will continue in more or less severe form in one part of India or another up to the 1910.

8.—Plague will not be severe this year. Within 3 years it would entirely pass away from India ; but is likely to be followed by an epidemic of sleeping sickness.

9.—Few among the leading Chiefs of India will have peace this year. The Ruling Chiefs of Baroda, Gwalior, Bikanir and Mayurbhanj (Orissa) may incur the displeasure of Government. This may continue up to March, 1909.

10.—Some new reforms will be conceded to the people and before the year is well out four new laws will have been enacted, and also repressive measures adopted at the same time.

11.—Of those implicated in the Bomb Outrage case and the Anarchist Plot, one would be sentenced to death, two certainly, and possibly five transported for life, six would be discharged, and the rest would be punished with various terms of imprisonment. Sj. Arabinda Ghosh would escape scot-free.

12.—Let Sj. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Sj. Bipin Chandra Pal beware. From July and August, 1908, onwards, very bad times are coming for them when they may at any time readily get into serious trouble. Sj. Khaparde also should take this hint.

13.—The Swadeshi Movement will go on prospering, overcoming all obstacles, and by the year 1911 strange developments of it might be looked for which might culminate in some great issue by the year 1925.

14.—By the 11th of March, 1909, the partition of Bengal will be modified if not withdrawn.

15.—There is every prospect of Lala Lajpat Rai's case being compromised, and should his opponents refuse to yield, they are sure to suffer discomfiture.

16.—The two rival parties into which the Congress is split up at present will eventually come to terms. The next Congress is to meet somewhere in the United Provinces, most probably at Lucknow. Some well-known leader whose name begins with the letter G. and who is the very personification both of goodness and greatness, will preside, and will be able by infinite tact and wisdom to pilot the Congress barge safely through stormy waters.

17.—The question of the transfer of the High Court to Lucknow will be re-opened and final orders may be expected to be passed by the end of 1909. The next Indian to be raised to the Bench of the High Court will be one whose name begins with the letter "M" and consists of 12 letters.

18.—A great Durbar will be held with much pomp and circumstance in the Metropolis early in 1909, with its replica at Delhi and Lucknow.

Nazirabad, Lucknow.

HOCKEY.

The Oudh Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 27.

The semi-final of the Oudh Hockey Tournament was played at Unao yesterday, when Lucknow beat Unao by four goals to one. In the match Naini Tal versus Ranikhet, at the close of time the scores were two goals all. Playing extra time, Ranikhet made the winning goal.

CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 27.

In the cricket match played to-day Ranikhet were all out for 145. Naini Tal in their turn made 96 for three wickets, when stumps were drawn.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On the 26th May at Jajau at about 11-15 o'clock, an Up Goods train was wrongly received on to a line upon which a Down Goods train was standing and collided with the same. The engine of the Up Goods train was derailed. No injury was caused to the train staff. Traffic has since been resumed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF PROTECTION.

Big Dividends from Oil.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

At a time when a Protectionist tariff is being actively advocated in England it is significant to find among representative American traders a growing distrust in the policy of Protection. An interesting example of the drift of American opinion has just reached us in the shape of a letter from the head of a large mining and shipping firm in Chicago. The writer has taken a keen interest in the Free Trade controversy in this country, and last year during a visit to England took considerable pains to study the working of the Free Trade system at first hand. His statement as to the present effects of Protective duties on American trade, dated Chicago, April 27, is worth attention. Dealing with the commercial panic of last year, he writes :—"Every thing here had been going forward for years with the greatest prosperity—work at extremely high wages for everyone, and everybody apparently doing well,—when as if by the hand of a magician, the scene was suddenly changed. Factories were closed, railway construction stopped and every industry in the United States more or less paralysed. Hordes of people from Southern Europe started to pour back again to their native lands in about the same ratio as they had poured into this country a few years before, and even yet the tide is flowing that way. The commercial convulsion has been really remarkable and calls for the careful study of every serious student of commercial and political economics. Something must certainly be done in this country to curb the operations of rapacious trusts, which are slowly sapping the ambition out of all the young business men in the States. I have always been a strong Protectionist in the past, but I am fast turning round to the position of a Free-trader, because, in my judgment, the only method of curbing the power of our great trusts is to open all our ports to the markets of the world, and thus put an end to the fictitious prices which the people are being compelled to pay for everything. While work has become scarce, the price of living has become higher than ever, and the result is that the working man finds it increasingly difficult to keep up to the American standard of living and pay his way. The people in the old country who are trying to force forward a Protective policy ought to come out here and study the actual effects of our high tariffs. The cheapness of the cost of living is one of the great advantages which the Free Trade system secures for people in England.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, writing on April 28, say that the temper of the cotton market is more pessimistic than at any time this season, and the trade is demoralised by the lack of demand from spinners who are carrying out their declared intention not to buy cotton until they feel a good demand for the products of their mills. Their present stocks are, it is said, the smallest on record, but we imagine that this must be mere surmise. The promised improvement in general trade comes very slowly, and although retailers' stocks of cotton goods are now reduced to a minimum they are buying only from hand to mouth. Messrs. Hubbard think that "any demand from manufacturers or any change in the opinion regarding crop conditions (now generally held to be very favourable)" will find the market short at low prices—a dangerous situation, for the chances are in favour of a revival of trade after six months' curtailment.

Though the English oil companies working in Russia have of late years made a very miserable display, similar enterprises in other parts of the world have met with quite phenomenal success. The California Oil fields, Limited, for instance, has worked to some purpose, for though it began selling the product only in 1903, it has already returned more than the amount of its paid-up capital in dividends. A further great advance was made in 1907, as the profit amounted to £171 553, or about two and a half times the amount earned in the preceding year. Certainly a larger capital was employed in the later year, as the amount was increased from £300,000 to £500,000 in December 1906. The enormous increase in profits, however, enables the directors to advance the dividends from 30 to 40 per cent., and to transfer £10,000 to reserve, making the fund £50,000. A more prudent policy for a company pursuing an industry of so much uncertainty would have been to keep the dividend at 30 per cent. and make a larger addition to the reserve fund. Out of such a return, however, shareholders can provide their own reserves—if they will. Even new purchasers could afford to devote something to a sinking fund, as at the current price of 5¾ per £1 share the yield is 7¼ per cent.

The Burmah Oil Company, formed in 1902, is now, after overcoming some initial difficulties, making a very heavy percentage, even upon its large capital of £2,066,235. The earnings for 1907 amounted to £908,096, as compared with £389,095 in 1906. This company has also increased its capital recently, and the directors are to be commended for restricting the dividend to 30 per cent., against 20 per cent., for the previous year, and putting the substantial sum of £200,000, to general reserve. That fund now amounts to £540,000, and with a share premium account, capital reserve, and fire insurance fund, the total reserves amount to no less than £805,200. That fact contributes a distinct element of stability to the shares as investments. There are several series which offer an attractive choice of ascending security. The £1 ordinary shares are quoted at 4¼, and give a return of 7¼ per cent. The 6 per cent. cumulative first preference shares at 1 3/8 yield 4½ per cent. and the 6 per cent. second cumulative preference shares of £10 each are quoted at 11¼ upon which the return is 5 3/8 per cent.

A wave of pessimism seems to have come over the manufacturers engaged in the Fifeshire linen trade, and it is scarcely surprising to find the Chairman of the Dunfermline Chamber of Commerce describing the industry as in a very dangerous and disastrous condition, although it has to be noted that certain manufacturers take exception to the use of those precise words. What seem to be troubling the Dunfermline linen manufacturers most of all is the falling away of the demand from the United States, which, as is well known, is Dunfermline's largest customer for linens. The value of the linen goods exported from the American consular district of "Dunfermline during the first quarter of the year was £46,966, a decrease of £48,827 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The falling off is unquestionably due to the monetary stringency in America. Almost immediately after the Knickerbocker Trust Company closed its doors last October the falling off in demand became noticeable and has continued ever since with no apparent sign of an early revival. The view held by some of the leading Dunfermline manufacturers is that

an improvement may be witnessed in July or August, when, it is expected, buying will be resumed for the following spring. Of course, if the American commercial world has not recovered from the monetary panic by that time the anticipated recovery will have to be post-dated.

But the depression in the Fifeshire linen trade is not entirely due to the stagnation of business in the United States. In addition, the recent gamble in yarns has to be taken into account. Those were run up to fancy prices, an idea of which may be gained when it is stated that flax line wefts for 40's rose from 5s. 3d. in 1905 to 7s. 1 1/2d. in 1906 and to 7s. 6d. in 1907. Prices have since come down with a run, but spinners are experiencing very great difficulty in getting buyers to take delivery of yarns, the orders for which were placed several months ago at high figures. At present the demand for yarns is extremely limited, and every advantage of cheap Continental offers is readily taken. There is reason to believe that there has been an increased demand for linen goods during the past year or two, despite the increasing competition everywhere of cotton goods. In its wearing qualities and in certain other respects linen will always be a competitor to be reckoned with. Even among the best informed in the trade there are differences of opinion as to what led to the recent boon in linen goods, although the increase in the price of cotton would, of course, have its due effect. The manufacture of linen goods may be described as a stationary industry inasmuch as there has been no increase in its producing capacity for many years, especially when the steady increase in the population is taken into account. In the event of an increased demand for linen goods there seems every probability that practically the full benefit of such increase would be reaped by the British, French, German, Belgian, and Austrian manufacturers, as attempts to establish the industry in America and in the East have not met with any conspicuous degree of success.

There is a strong desire in India to preserve and extend the hand-loom weaving industry. In spite of the excellent results that have been attained with the new types of looms which have been constructed recently for exhibitions and competitions there is a feeling that further improvements will have to be effected if the hand-loom is to survive against the encroachment of the power-loom. The Rev. D. C. Churchill, who has invented one of the best types of looms which have so far been put on the market, contends that the ideal hand loom for India must be capable of being run all day with ease by any ordinary worker; it must have a speed approximating that of the power-loom; it must also be adaptable to all ordinary widths and counts of Indian hand-made-cloth. No loom yet fulfils these requirements satisfactorily, though the new Churchill loom can be run at 130 picks per minute with anything like a good warp. But native hand-made warps are, as a rule, not good, and to put hand-loom weaving on a more satisfactory basis it is necessary that the hand-worked preparatory machinery should be improved.

"As a matter of fact, an English firm is now sending out an improved warping machine to India as an accompaniment to the latest cottage looms. The makers claim for it the much-needed qualifications (in India) of cheapness, simplicity, and compactness. To put Indian hand-loom weaving on a firm basis there must also be good dressing and pirnwinding apparatus. But Mr. Churchill is convinced (1) that the power and skill-required for weaving light cloth at a rate which can compete with the power-loom, as at present constructed, is entirely within the capacity of the weaver; (2) that the English fly-shuttle loom presents too small an advantage over the Indian hand-loom to make the possibility of its superseding the latter at all convincing; (3) that for fine cloths there is nothing better on the market than the English fly-shuttle loom, and if the Indian hand-weaving industry is to prosper there must be a better one if a much better one can be found and the Indian warping methods much improved (as most of those engaged in hand-weaving believe is entirely possible and probable) we may, he believes, expect the continuance and prosperity of the hand-weaving industry for many generations to come; (4) that there has yet been no serious attempt to improve the existing hand-weaving apparatus in India and that the time has come to do it. It is not, we think, quite right to say that there has not been any serious attempt made at improvement. Better machines are necessary, no doubt, but those which have been recently put on the market by English engineers are vastely superior to what the native weaver has been accustomed to use.

THE "WHATISIT."

At Aldridge's Auction Room, London, on Saturday, the unknown animal called the "Whatisit" was sold after brisk bidding to Mr. F. Bostock for the sum of 1,030 guineas. The animal is said to be a cross between a lion and a leopard. Mr. F. Bostock intends to exhibit the creature at Earl's Court prior to taking it to America. It is likely to prove a great attraction in America, where a little time ago 25,000 dollars was offered for the "Okapi."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay 28th May.

The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.

Messrs. W. E. Davies
C. W. Beadel
A. S. Folkes

Major.
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

An old gipsy woman called on a doctor living in the Place Perriere, Paris, and asked him to visit her daughter, who was lying ill in a caravan on the fortifications near by. "I have tried the serpent cure," she said, "but there was no result. If you will allow me to pay your fee in advance I shall be sure you will come." The doctor, the "Express" states, consented, and the old woman handed him a £20 note. As he was getting the change out of his safe, she again mentioned the "serpent cure," and he asked her what it was. "This," she said, and, taking a box from under her rags, she turned half a dozen snakes out on the floor. The doctor was startled, and rushed out of the room. When he returned with a stick he found that the woman and the snakes had vanished, while all the money in his safe had also gone. He still held the £20 note in his hand, but this proved to be a forgery.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar [illegible] whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, [illegible] Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PROGRESS OF EGYPT.

Sir E. Gorst's First Report.

Sir Eldon Gorst's first annual report as British Agent and Consul-General, upon the finances administration, and condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1907, has been issued as a White-paper.

In his general conclusions upon Egypt, the Consul-General refers to the obstacles known as Capitulations, which are placed in the way of measures which would benefit all classes of the community. The questions which are coming into prominence now, he points out, involve measures connected with social and moral needs of the inhabitants, but in spite of the good will with which the 15 different Powers which have subjects in the country are as a general rule, prepared to discuss these questions, it is, in practice, impossible to put forward proposals which can conciliate their very divergent views, especially as no proposals can be carried if any single Power declined to assent. The result is that a large number of reforms of vital importance to the welfare of the inhabitants, both European and native, have to be placed on one side, so that no effective steps can be taken to minimise or abolish various social evils which civilisation has brought in its wake.

One of the chief needs of the moment is a building law, to enable the Government to exercise some control over the constructions which are being run up on a much more extensive scale than heretofore in the larger towns. There have recently been many instances of jerry-built houses falling down and causing loss of life. The local Press criticises the Government for not taking proper precautions, but the existing legislation only allows interference when a dangerous building abuts on a public road and menaces the safety of the passers-by: in all other respect the hands of the Administration are absolutely tied, both in regard to existing tenements and new constructions and there is no possibility of framing regulations for the protection, of the occupiers or of the people employed on the work. A law to prescribe suitable penalties for fraudulent weights and measures has long been demanded, but it is clearly useless to attempt to deal with this question unless the regulation can be applied to Europeans as well as Egyptians. Many other matters in which the Capitulations at present block the way might be mentioned, but enough has been said to show that the system has become wholly incompatible with the state of civilisation now attained in Egypt, and that, until some modification is introduced, the progress of reform will be seriously retarded. The most important problem for the future is then, Sir Eldon says, to devise a system which will render all the inhabitants of the country equally subject to the same laws and regulations, and will at the same time provide a practical method of legislating for them.

QUESTION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

With regard to the important question of self-government, Sir Eldon says—"In his last year's report Lord Cromer indicated his opinion that the time had come when the question of modifying the compositions and functions of the provincial councils, with a view to enlarging their scope might be considered. It is clear that if anything is to be done to meet the desire which exists among certain sections of the population for a larger participation in public affairs it must be in some such direction. The country is not ripe for complete constitutional government, but the gradual development and extension of municipalities and provincial councils would provide the class which aspire to autonomy with a suitable outlet for their activity, and prepare them for more responsible functions hereafter." On this subject he also observes that although in no way underrating the utility of representative governmental institutions Sir Eldon Gorst thinks that until the people have made a great deal more progress in the direction of moral and intellectual development, the creation of representative institutions, as understood in England, could only cause more harm than good, and would as a matter of fact, give a complete set-back to the present policy of administrative reform.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Dealing with finance, the report mentions the recent financial troubles of Egypt, and goes on to say that the total increase in the excess of imports and foreign charges over exports during the last 14 years amounts to some £E40,000,000 of which about £E.25,000,000 belong to the five years just terminated. The actual expenditure of the past year compares with that for which provision was made in the Budget as follows:—

	Ordinary Expenditure.	Special Expenditure.	Total.
	£E	£E	£E
Budget ...	13,157,000	1,083,000 ...	14,240,000
Actual ...	13,2[illegible]1,000	1,049,000 ...	44,280,000

It will be seen that the ordinary expenditure exceeded the estimate by £E,74,000. Inasmuch as supplementary credits to the amount of £E.414,000 were granted in the course of the year, their result is, the Consul-General considers, quite satisfactory.

On the 31st December, 1906, the total outstanding capital of the Egyptian Debt was £E.96,181,000, and the charge on account of interest and sinking fund was £E.3,699,000. Debt to the amount of £E.347,000 was paid off during the year 1907; The total capital, therefore, amounted to £E.95,834,000 on the 31st December, 1907, and the annual charge to £E.3,641,000. It has however to be borne in mind that stock to the extent of £E.8,386,000 is held either by the Government or by the Commissioners of the Debt. The interest on this amount is £E.217,000. The total amount of Debt in the hands of the public was therefore, at the end of last year, £E.87,448,000, involving a charge of £E.32,24,000 on account of interest and sinking fund.

POPULATION AND TRADE.

The census of the 1st January, 1907, showed the population of Egypt to the approximately 11,192,000 this number representing an increase of 1,457,595 on the figures given ten years previously Compared with 1906, the total value of merchandise exported and imported showed an increase of £E5,246,000, and there was a net surplus of £E62,000, upon the post office service, this comparing with £E52,000 in the previous year.

The predominance of British trade in the country is shown by the following table, giving the figures for the countries, from which goods were sent to the value of more than £E1,000,000:—

	1907.	1906.
	£E.	£E.
United Kingdom...	8,492,817	7,856,655
British Possessions in the Mediterranean...	213,070	199,738
British Possessions in the Far East	1,086,818	970,648
France	3,166,890	2,742,559
Turkey	2,973,108	3,041,237
Austria-Hungary	2,059,423	1,918,813
Germany	1,392,381	1,397,175
Italy	1,361,457	1,210,221
Belgium	1,027,590	1,299,698

With reference to the Sudan, the Agent-General points out, that, although it is impossible to give accurate figures, there seems to be no doubt that the population is increasing rapidly, and must now exceed a total of 2,000,000. There has been a remarkable increase in the number both of European merchants and skilled artisans and of Egyptian artisans and labourers. This is especially noticeable in the Khartum Province. There is still a shortage in the supply of labour to meet the demands of the various Government Departments and of private firms and individuals.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Dos de Mayo.

A hundred years ago on May 2, 1808, there burst forth by mere accident the first flame of what afterwards became the vast conflagration that reduced to ashes the empire of Napoleon. It was a transient little flare, promptly stifled in the place of its origin, but it spread sporadically until all Europe was involved; and it still remains the proudest record in the annals of a capital city, and one of the noblest instances of popular heroism the world can show. For this is the centenary of the Dos de Mayo, when the common people of Madrid, discountenanced by their governing classes, abandoned by their leaders, and betrayed by the King they idolised, spontaneously gave battle to the finest disciplined army in Europe, commanded by the most brilliant soldier of France. When the dawn of May 2 slanted across the Castilian plain upon red roofed Madrid already there was a feeling of tension in the air, though all was peaceful in outward seeming. In the poorer quarters, where the hot-blooded workers lived, down by Lavapies and the Rastro, and in the Plaza de la Cebada, groups stood whispering and gesticulating with much flashing of black eyes and grinding of white teeth, between which sometimes a muttered curse upon the "gabachos" found its way. For in six weeks the veil that had blinded the nation had fallen from its eyes, and Madrid knew that the foreign army it had welcomed as a friendly guest was now its master. A hundred thousand of the chosen soldiers of the Emperor were encamped on Spanish soil, admitted by an inept Minister to serve his own ends and conquer Portugal, the friend of England. The people of Madrid, blinded by their devotion to the undutiful son of their King, who had just deposed his father and crushed his hated Minister, had thought that Murat and his army, which had entered the capital in such brave pomp, had come to support the new King of their idolatry. But Ferdinand himself had been spirited away to Bayonne, as his deposed father and mother had been, and the feeble Junta of Regency in Madrid, which reigned in Ferdinand's absence, had found itself like a toad under a harrow beneath the imperious demands of Murat. All the members of the Royal Family but three had been taken or lured to France upon one pretext or another; and the father, mother, and son were alternately wrangling together in the presence of the Emperor at Bayonne, and appealing to him for aid against each other; whilst he sneered synically at the imbecility that had made them thus play into his hands. The three members of the Royal Family who remained in the capital were the drivelling old Don Antanio Pascual, the uncle of King Ferdinand and President of the Regency; the Queen of Etruria, Ferdinand's elder sister; and his youngest brother, Francisco, a child of thirteen. At the bidding of Napoleon the old King Carlos had sent to Murat an order summoning these members of his family to join him at Bayonne, and when the order was communicated to Don Antonio on May 1 he protested against it in his silly, voluble way and did his best to arouse the rage of the populace against the French. On that very afternoon, at his prompting, Murat and his Staff had been soundly hissed as the rode through the Puerta del Sol after a review; and thus on the morn of May 2, the day fixed for the departure of the princes for France, the atmosphere was electrical with impending trouble.

From the poorer quarters of the city, as the morning advanced, there came tramping up the Calle de Toledo and Calle Mayor to the great square before the granite palace on its cliff over the Manzanares, hundreds of manolos, in groups of twos and threes, the men in their tight jackets and exiguous breeches of brown undyed homespun and with monteras surmounting the nets or gaudy handkerchiefs that bound their heads; the women in voluminous pleated short skirts of yellow bevets and bright scarfs across their shoulders. Three travelling carriages stood before the palace door, and the rumour ran that these were to carry away into a foreign land the last of the Spanish Bourbons. The Queen of Etruria, who had sided with her father and mother, was destested by the Madrileños. The French were welcome to take her, and good riddance; but the Infantes, especially little Prince Francisco, should not, said the crowd, be carried away against their will. Through the growing multitude in the Palace Square there sidled stealthily priests and others, who, in the supposed interests of the absent Ferdinand, whispered abuse of the French intruders. Word passed from mouth to mouth that the young Infante was weeping at being forced to leave Madrid. It was not true, but the rumour that a Spanish prince was to be coerced by Frenchmen drove the crowd to fury. "They are taking them away from us to poison them," wailed a woman, and a roar of anger shook the crowd. The Queen of Etruria, in tears, drove away unimpeded, for they loved her not: but as the people in growing excitement watched for the coming of the Infante, Murat's aide-de-camp, Colonel Lagrange, in his smart uniform, pranced into the square. "This Frenchy has come to steal our Prince from us," cried a fugleman from a coign of vantage; and then, like the bursting of a waterdyke, the rage of the mob broke loose. The French officer would have been torn to pieces but for the prompt action of a Spanish captain of Walloon Guards, who by an appeal to Spanish chivalry held back the murderous multitude until a strong French patrol from Murat's quarters hard by rescued the aide-de-camp. But the flood-gates were open now, and there was no stemming the tide. Bearing down the Walloon Guard, some of the crowd surged into the palace, disabling the travelling carriages at the door: and, then storming the magnificent staircase, the leaders of the unwashed appealed from the palace, balconies to their brethren in the square to resist by force the tyranny of the intruding foreigner. Whilst the dense mob were listening to the excited harangues of the leaders a rumbling was heard, and, galloping and jingling, there wheeled into the square a battalion of French soldiers with two field-guns. Unlimbering, smartly, without warning and at pointblank range, the troops opened fire upon the packed humanity before them. A cry of terror and despair want up as the crowd broke and fled, leaving the ground scattered with dead and dying. Mad with rage the people spread through the streets of the affrighted city. Arms long disused were snatched from their hiding-places. Muskets, lances, daggers, and butchers' knives—even tailors' shears and blacksmiths' hammers—were pressed into the service to kill Frenchmen. "Death to the "gabachos"!" was the cry, and to slay the intruders was the one thought of the common people—women and men—who went forth to face armed and mounted soldiers without thought for their own lives. Every Frenchman they met, except those in large bodies, was slaughtered and hacked to pieces; from every street-corner and from many windows belched murderous fire upon any passing foreigner. The Spanish troops were confined to barracks by the Junta of Regency, and the crowd, unopposed and victorious, after killing all isolated Frenchmen, flocked in triumph to the Puerta del Sol. But Murat's turn came then. Twenty-five thousand Frenchmen were in and around the capital, and these were rapidly converged upon the centre, occupying all the principal approaches to the Puerta del Sol. Down the main thoroughfares from the palace charged the Mamelukes and Polish lancers upon the dense masses of people in the great parallelogram. Crushed beneath the thundering hoofs distracted with fear and anguish, the exits closed to them, yet the Spaniards with their poor weapons did their best to retaliate upon the horsemen. But soon from the opposite thoroughfares the space was swept again and again with grapeshot, and the more ardent spirits of the crowd, joined now by two officers of artillery, Daoiz and Velarde to a few soldiers, fled northward to an artillery post occupied by the French. This they captured and fortified and for hours men and women, mostly civilians, held it with unexampled heroism against a French army of 4,000 men. When at last the defenders were overwhelmed and killed Madrid lay defenceless at Murat's feet. The terrified Junta prayed for mercy for the people, and sent the white flag through the streets with cries of "Peace! Peace!" But as the blood-stained capital sank to distrustful rest volley of after volley of musketry again rent the air, and the news ran that the French had played false and were capturing, on slight pretexts or none, hundreds of Spaniards in the streets and shooting them in batches without trial. Cowed and despairing, Madrid could thenceforward but bow the head and weep; but through the night there sped swift riders north, south, east, and west, to arrouse an outraged nation to vengeance against the foreigner; and, from that hour until, six years later, the last French soldiers slunk, beaten, across the Pyrenees, Spaniards never laid down the knife, and Englishmen never ceased to help them. The Peninsular War ruined Napoleon, and saved Spain and Portugal from French domination, whilst it cemented the greatness of England for all time to come. The armies fought well in that struggle of giants; but it was the heroic people of Madrid who struck the first blow.

NEWTON AND THE BOOKSELLERS.

The "Bibliography of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton," which Mr. Gray issued by subscription just twenty years ago, has been reprinted with enlargements, and is now to be obtained from Messrs. Bowes and Bowes, of Cambridge. A few years ago it could not be got for love or money—the original edition consisted of but 120 copies—and it can now be had for one crown net. Quite apart from the admirable manner in which Mr. Gray, who is clearly an expert bibliographer, has collated some hundreds of volumes, the book is full of delightful and out-of-the-way information. It revives recollections of the Leibnitz-Newton controversy, of the pungent dialectic in which Wallis and the philosopher of quiet Malmesbury aired their differences as to the squaring of the circle and other matters, of the days when a Latin translation of the "Principia" had to receive the imprimatur of the Officers of the Inquisiton, and it reveals to us that in the days of Samuel Pepys the ways of the booksellers, the publishers of those times, were as devious as some assert them to be in this year of grace. The famous astronomer Edmund Halley never made a greater discovery than when he discovered Newton, a young recluse some fourteen years older than himself, recognised his merit, and offered to pay the expenses contingent on the publication of his researches. He did more than this. On April 21, 1656, he announced to the Royal Society that young countryman of his had almost ready for the press an "incomparable" work on Motion. This was afterwards known to the world as "Newton's Principia." The Council, ignoring the fact that its funds were at the time at the lowest ebb, ordered that the work should be printed "forthwith." And printed it was at Halley's expense, and in no more tangible way could he have shown what he afterwards expressed in dithyrambic terms when of Newton's genius he wrote so that it might reach the eyes of James the Second, "mortals no nearer may approach the gods." Pepys, as president, issued the licence for the work to be printed; it was dedicated to the Society, and the price was fixed by Halley at nine shillings, "bound in calves" leather and lettered." With the booksellers of the day he made special terms. They were to have copies at six shillings each if the money was not to be handed over until the books were sold; but he also offered them at five shillings cash down.

He justified this course in a letter to Newton, in which he writes: "I am satisfied there is no dealing in books without interesting the booksellers, and I am contented to let them go halves with me rather than have your excellent work smothered by their combinations." So the tricks of the trade were recognised as early as the times of Samuel Pepys. The edition issued by Halley was not large. Newton's share was twenty copies to be distributed among his friends, and sixty to be placed among the booksellers in Cambridge. The "Principia" soon rose in price. Before long it fetched as much as two guineas, and a case is recorded of a canny Scot, one of those who might say with the founders of the "Edinburgh Review," "meditamur Musam tenui avena," who to avoid paying what he evidently considered an outrageous charge, copied out the whole work with his own hand. So a new edition became in course of time inevitable, and its issue was entrusted to Bentley, the famous Master of Trinity, assisted by Cotes as editor. When afterwards asked why he had allowed the Master to reap all the profits of this edition, Newton replied that Bentley was convetous and wanted money. When the new edition appeared Bentley sent Newton his copies in sheets, on the ground that there were no binders in Cambridge skilful enough to bind both speedily and well; but it rather looks as if Bentley did not wish the expense of the binding to be deducted from his prospective profits. The price was 15s. in quires, and the Master wrote to Newton that he intended to keep up the price "for the honour of the book." The book had clearly come to stay, and it is in such a bibliography as that of Mr. Gray's that one gets a fresh light of the immediate influence it exercised upon European thought. Among the many translations into foreign tongues was one by a lady, a pupil of the 'great Clairaut, whose commentary was appended. Her name was Gabrielle Emilie de Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise de Chastelet. Lord Brougham and Routh, the great Cambridge coach, issued an "Analytical View," and an edition was published by Sir William Thompson, as he was then, and his colleague at Glasgow, Hugh Blackburn. Of course, there were Latin editions. Dr. Clarke received for his work in one of them a present from Newton of £100 for each of his children. Among the minor fry who shine by reflected glory are Desaguliers, the author of the "Ritual of Freemasonry," also a midshipman on board the "Wager," one of the six ships with which Anson set out to go round the globe. The latter published "A Chain of Reasoning," explanatory of passages in the "Principia," "commonly mistaken."

A CHICAGO woman, in order to cure her husband of a card-playing mania (says our correspondent), decided to smash the windows of every house, he visited for that purpose. The other day she found her spouse playing bridge in the private office at the back of a large shoe store. She broke all the windows in front of the building, and when taken to court the judge upheld the wisdom of her action, and commended her for having discovered a new cure for gambling husband.

CAPS IN COCKAYNE.

"The Londoner," a persistent paradoxologist has said, "is the only real provincial," writes Harold Owen in the "Westminster". Saturday gave me a glimpse of the Londoner from that point of view. To his capital came swarms of caps, and the Londoner looked on them with amazement. They should have given a healthy shock to his vanity, but I fear they only flattered it. They should have suggested to him how much of England London does not include; but I fear they only filled him with insolent compassion—all the more insolent because it was indulgent—for all that part of England which is not included in London.

At any rate, I detected that attitude of mind towards last Saturday's caps in the comment of a characteristic Londoner who stood, with a companion, in a swirl of caps that surged about him on the pavement of Piccadilly. The caps carried "panaches" of magpie favours and rosettes of black and gold, and were set jauntily over the rather hard and gaunt features of the North. Hyperboreans were mixed up with men from the Black Country in a laggard and aimless procession down the pavement of Piccadilly. Now and then the procession stopped, to gaze leisurely around, and broad accents assailed the London ear. In one of these pauses the Green Park was declared to be "the beginning of Hyde Park," a big hotel inspired awe as a place where dinners cost a pound a head, and Devonshire House evoked quite a keen rivalry of theories. Engulfed in the swirl at the gates of the mansion, two Londoners stopped to look on the caps, and stared blankly at each other when the Northern burr asked of Devonshire House, "What's this place, mate?" They were non-plussed as much by the question as by the accent that asked it; but upon the question being repeated one of the Londoners courageously said, "It's a club—a classy club." All the caps turned to look at the classy club, and peered silently through the iron gates—silently, because they were really unimpressed and reproached themselves for it. They saw Devonshire House objectively only, and were conscious perhaps of a subjective shortcoming in not seeing more than there was to be seen. The Londoners, still held in their midst, looked on the caps with a perky and amused surprise. Said one, "They've come from Newcastle and the Black Country," and the other replied, "They look like it." And then, after a pause, "I wonder what they do for a living." They laughed to each other a little furtively, tickled by the baffling remoteness of Newcastle and the Black Country (no doubt topographically confounding the two), and went on; and the wedge of caps, having exhausted their interest in the classy club, went west.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CAPS

to the Londoners and to the classy clubs was at any rate, more complimentary than that of the Londoners to them and to Devonshire House. But it was also a good deal more discerning. The Londoners, whether they knew it or not, were much more provincial of the two. For the caps knew that they were provincials, strangers in a strange capital, and came with a receptive and open mind, pathetically willing to wonder, eager to be interested even in uninteresting things. For they were in London, paying it their tribute. And they had come to London conscious of the limitations of Newcastle and the Black Country. But the Londoners were not conscious of the limitations of London. The caps made no attempt to appear sophisticated, but were simple and naive in all they saw and said. They were conscious of their provincialism, and threw themselves on the indulgence of London. As I followed in the wake of the caps down Piccadilly, I was impressed with the humility, humour, and philosophy of the hyperboreans. Gazed upon by curious Londoners, they returned the rather chilly gaze with the frankness of children. I saw one or two of them, wink at the Londoners—not out of hardihood or disrespect, but as an amiable effort to establish an entente of common humanity. The wink meant, to put its message into words, "We dare say we look rather curious to your sophisticated and Metropolitan eye, this covey of caps all keeping together on your pavements for mutual protection. But we keep in tens and twenties because in the North we are all familiars to each other, and here we should be lost and overawed and feel intimidated if we split into units or smaller groups. So our solid battalions are really only a tribute to our sense of the impressiveness of London and to our sensitiveness to the critical eye of the Londoner—we cannot trust ourselves to walk its streets alone. So be forbearing and indulgent—amused if you like, for no doubt our unanimity in the matter of caps and other odd little things about us may strike you as amusing—but do not not be altogether disdainful, even if we seem a little ungainly and uncouth in your eyes, and horribly provincial. For, after all, if we know little of you know nothing of us; and yet the smoke from your million chimneys ought to tell you something of what we are—we, the hyperboreans of Newcastle and the men from the Black Country."

And, indeed, on Saturday, the Londoner—the untravelled, self-centred Londoner—should have been jerked rather violently out of his complacency. The caps might have helped him to realise that there is land beyond the outer fringe of his suburbs, where raw-red brick villas stray out into green fields, and the suburb has not yet subdued the village. And not only land, but inhabitants. He has sometimes read in his favourite weekly newspaper, among other marvellous items of knowledge, that each day London is invaded by so many thousands of people,

FROM THE COUNTRY,

who, if laid flat on their backs end to end, would make a line reaching from the dome of St. Paul's to Penzance. But even that illustration has conveyed nothing to him. The thousands "from the country" lose themselves in his millions. They come in ones and twos and threes, and melt in the City, the theatres, the restaurants, and he does not see them. They go into the Abbey, where he never goes; to the Tower; and to see the waxworks. Occasionally an unfamiliar accent strikes his ear, and, in a Cockney intonation, he thanks whatever gods there be that he does not speak a dialect. Or he may be made conscious of the individual stranger by being asked "Is that St. Paul's?" or "Is that the Abbey?" and his Cockney bosom swells with pride which does not turn into shame even at the sudden recollection that he has never seen the inside of either, though he passes Cathedral or Abbey every day of his working life.

But on Saturday all that exclusiveness should have received a shock. He saw the man "from the country" everywhere, and everywhere he saw him in a cap. If the hat makes the man, the cap must henceforth be set down as the sign of the multitude. Sometimes the Londoner was even swept off his own pavements by the caps that went by. Wherever he went he met the Country in a Cap. Euston Road at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning was almost impassable for caps. They marched in battalions through Bloomsbury. Caps even took cabs and cabby on the box enjoyed the fun. Caps pushed into the tea-shops, and startled the waitresses washing their counters down. Caps brushed by the gaping Londoner—took his breath, if not his pride, away, leaving him a mere man while they were the multitude. His capital was becapped.

And the souls of the 'busmen rose to the occasion, and expanded in intimacy. The conductor became confidential and the driver didactic. The conductor is always good friends with the man from the country, who provides him with conversational opportunities denied to him by his ordinary "fare." But on Saturday he could establish intimate and friendly relations with the unconventional caps who boarded his 'bus; he could tell his new friends the best way to get to the Palace. And he could air his Cockney wit—as he knew he was expected to do—not at the expense of the caps, but in sympathy with their broad and unabashed humour. And the driver up aloft could turn round to smile at the "front seats," nod a little encouragement to their presence, give a little extra flourish with his whip by way of indicating that this was a gala day, and then settle down with many a "Click, click" to show them a thing or two in the way of smart driving. For the 'bus-driver has many Cockney conceits, but no Cockney conceit; and through being perched all day on his seat

TO WATCH HUMANITY

scurrying and scattering beneath him, he is able to cultivate a serene philosophy about the common human nature of his human-kind which serves the caps in good stead. So on Saturday you could hear him saying: "There's ole Nelson on his pole. National Gallery just behind him. Fahntains playin' in honour of the Cup." And the caps behind him chummily call him mate, which so pleases him that he condescends to make fun of the sentries at the Horse Guards, although when he was in the Service he rather fancied himself in the uniform.

And the policeman, too, adopts a very sane and human attitude towards the caps. He is used to answering all sorts of questions from simple and unsophisticated people, so has no inclination towards a "superior" air to those whose confidence in him and reliance upon him is as absolute as the caps. When, for instance, a policeman in Leicester-square is surrounded by caps who ask him if it is very far to Piccadilly-circus, and twenty caps are amazed and rejoiced to know that it is not, such eager unsophistication is a refreshment to the policeman's honest heart.

But, busmen and policemen apart, the Londoner does not become really intimate with the caps, even when night falls and—the great match being over—the West End of London is repeopled with caps. For the caps then obtrude into his accustomed haunts, and are not so picturesque as when seen in the streets—into his restaurants and his music-halls. And though their bodies are wearied their spirts are high, for in an hour their midnight train will take them away, back to their remote North and they are making the most of their last hour in London. Some of them, it must be confessed, go about it rather strangely. As the Londoner comes rushing out of his theatre, anxious to catch the 'bus home, he sees the caps taking their farewell of London. In the falling snow that becomes the instant slush at their feet, they stand in groups, as if marooned, on "islands" in the very centre of the West End. They are determined to be in at the death of London's Saturday night, and so stand right in the heart of all its gaiety, hooping to catch the infection of its spirit, and be gay, too. But, alas! to-night London is not gay, but most horribly depressing. The puddles of Piccadilly-circus reflect many lights, but even the lights of Piccadilly-circus cannot make puddles gay. And so the Londoner, seeing so many caps patiently marooned on islands in a sea of slop, and making now and then hurried and perilous plunges across the road—the Londoner hurrying homeward, marvels as this strange behaviour on the part of the caps, and pities their provincialism. But it does not occur to the Londoner that the spectacle should be a rebuke to his vanity and make him apologetic towards the caps. For the simple truth is that his London, on such a night, is a very much over-rated place, and holds nothing but disillusion, even for the caps.

THE HEALTH CAMP FIRE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to be able to say that my appeal in your paper on behalf of the destitute peons has been very generously responded to and that no further subscriptions are now required. I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following donations up-to-date.

	Rs.	a.
Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Loan of Tents.		
Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey	250	0
Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Barde	100	0
Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji & Sons ...	100	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice McLeod ...	50	0
Mr. G. Wittel	56	0
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Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I. C. S. ...	40	0
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Mr. V. F. Barker	10	0
Mr. D. E. Vacha	10	0
Mr. Pestonji D. Khandalavala ...	10	0
Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C.S.	10	0
The Office of the Consulting Architect to Government	9	12
A Parsee Zurthoshti in loving memory of his late wife C.	5	0
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Mr. Bhasker Shivram...	3	0
"A Sympathiser"	2	0
Mr. J. N. Surti	1	0
Mr. Wassudeo Luxman	1	0
Mr. M. D. Rane	5	0

Yours etc.,
E. M. PROES,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay May 27.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM.

The following is the List of Messages remaining Undelivered in the telegraph office:—

From Matheran to Pirshaw Patell Khatan Mansions, Fort; from Merta Road J B to Murlidhar Ramkram, care of Press; from Poona to Lt Ayscough 116th; from Ra bareli O R to J Begmure Pencda's; from Mangool to Shaikh Jehangirmian Churchgate Street, No. 9; from St Thomas Mount to Haliebee Biskit, Merchant, Bhendy Bazar, Pydhonie; from Lonavla to Ramia Limootty; from Cambay to Nagindas Jethathai Kavyagali firangigali, care of Nagindas Jethabhai's Mola; from Feroke to Edamarath Paranbil Parunoideenhaji, Camp bazar; from Jamnagar to Nichanee; from Port Albert Victor to Damodar Morarji Kanji Mulji's market, Kalbadevie; from Safderganj to Gokuldas Mohalla Burabhai; from Sihora By Stn, to Hajimohamed Barin, thikana Kiroka Market; from Sutna By Stn. to Bhagwanji, care of Luxmidas Khanji Bhatbazar; from Hyderabad, Goddara Binde Hotel; from Bhopal Jn G I P to Johnstone Tailors.

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STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

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BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

HUNGARY AT EARL'S COURT.

The New Exhibition.

London is to be well provided with exhibitions this year; but it is hardly to be feared that competition will have any adverse influence upon them, for the influx of visitors should be good for all, and to the Londoner an extra "show" means neither more nor less than an extra temptation that must be yielded to. There is, therefore, little reason to fear that Earl's Court will suffer through the rivalry of Shepherd's Bush, especially since the subject which has been chosen for treatment there—Hungary and its products, industries, and people—is one of exceptional interest.

Earl's Court, of course, however attractive its exhibits may be, must always depend for much of its success on the weather and on the attractiveness of its grounds and its amusements. The weather should be favourable this summer, for the cold and the rain have surely exhausted themselves; and the general appearance of the exhibition, and its novelties are, to say the least, as pleasing as ever. The grounds are in good order already, and the turf and the shrubs look delightfully fresh and green, and await nothing but the touch of colour that will be given to them by the addition of the flowers a few days hence. The buildings, fresh in their new coats of dazzling white, stand out against the sky with a brilliancy which, whether it be Hungarian or not, is refreshing to the eye of the jaded Londoner. And the scene-painting, which is always of the best at Earl's Court, will stand the test of comparison with any that has been seen there in past years. As for the more serious subject-matter of the exhibition, it is sufficient to say that its scope is thoroughly comprehensive; that Hungary has been fired with enthusiasm at the idea of making its treasures better known in London, and has done everything possible to contribute to the success of the exhibition; and that Mr. Harold Hartley has devoted the past ten months to collecting, with excellent judgment, all that he could find in Hungary likely to interest the London public, while Mr. Herman Hart has worked as hard and as successfully as ever to provide a beautiful setting and adequate accompaniments to the resulting collection.

THE HUNGARIAN EXHIBITS.

So far as arrangement goes there is, of course little scope for alteration at Earl's Court, for the most profitable and picturesque way of disposing of the large and straggling site was long ago discovered The buildings are the ones with which London is familiar, but their façades and their contents are always fresh and new. To begin at the beginning—starting from the Earl's Court entrance—there is, in the Ducal Hall, a fine display provided by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture. In this the great Hungarian horse and cattle-breeding industry, to which such lavish attention has been paid of late years, and the progress that has been made in such matters as viticulture, pisciculture, and the culture of hops and of the silkworm, as well as in chemistry, geology, scientific irrigation, and such matters, are dealt with. Here, as well as in the Queen's Palace, where there is an elaborate exhibit contributed by the municipality of Budapest, and others consisting of such things as beautiful Hungarian porcelains and embroideries, wines, champagnes and other things of a commercial charactor, Herr Fischer, one of the leading Hungarian architects, has provided elaborate Gothic and Renaissance decorations. In the Imperial Court will be found more exhibits of embroideries and furniture, the handiwork of Croatian peasants, and, a series of scene-paintings representing the Hungarian watering places; and in the adjacent Royal Galleries an admirable collection of works by Hungarian artists has been arranged, thanks to the efforts of the Hungarian Ministry of Education, assisted by many of the leading painters and sculptors of the country. The Ministry of Education, too, has an exhibit of its own in the Prince's Hall, and at every stand and every stall, except those in the arcade connecting the galleries with the Western Gardens—always resembling a bazaar—each exhibit will be purely Hungarian.

THE GROUNDS AND THE "SIDE-SHOWS."

Going back to the Earl's Court end, to deal with the grounds and the entertainments and other attractions, the visitor will find the water-chute shut in between an admirably painted canvas representing the Tara Mountains, with their snow-clad peaks glistening in a blaze of sunlight and reflected in the lake beneath, and another depicting the more sombre and impressive castle, and rock, and lake of Babakai. At the other end, where the usual underground attraction takes the form of a journey through the wonderful Dobsina ice-cavern, is a typical Hungarian mountain scene. Beyond the Imperial Court is a "Hungarian Street," with selected Hungarian buildings reproduced in facsimile under the directions of Hungarian architects. In these buildings more of the handiwork of the peasants will be displayed, and four rooms will be arranged quite realistically to represent peasant interiors in various parts of the country. The open-air theatre has been provided with a most perfect floor, on which dancing will be enjoyed, to the music of a gipsy orchestra. Where the Great Wheel once stood is an "auto-rail," on which a switchback journey of quite a new type may be enjoyed; and close at hand is an aeronautic attraction quite as novel. Then, in the Western Gardens, where the switchback runs through the beautiful shore of the "Iron Gates of the Danube," and is faced by a large view of the famous palace at Budapest, seen across the river, a coal-mine has been constructed by means of tunnelling, in which all the experiences of a visit to a real colliery, under the guidance of miners from Tyneside, may be obtained. Opposite the Welcome Club, in the Italian Garden, which was new twelve months ago, another piece of Hungarian mountain scenery serves as a background for the Loggia and statue of Gelert, the original of which stands beneath the palace in Pesth. Here, too, will be found a typical Csarda, or Hungarian wine-shop, and large beer-hall, and a Hungarian restaurant.

"TURTING THE TURTLE."

The music will be as plentiful and as well-chosen as usual. Many of our own military bands have been engaged to succeed one another throughout the season; and Hungarian music will be played, on Hungarian instruments, not only by the Gipsy Orchestra, over which Herr Gustav Racz presides, but by Herr Lambertsteiner's band of forty Hungarian boys, whose services were retained all last season by the municipality of Budapest. In the great theatre a picturesque Japanese village serves as the setting for Mr. F. C. Bostock's "jungle" and menagerie, in which a splendid collection of wildbeasts is shown under conditions so realistic as to seem almost natural; and a new amusement may be enjoyed in an enclosure here which that craving for alliteration which is not always apt threatens to christen "turting the turtle," in which turtles, erratic in movement and difficult to steer, will serve as steeds for anyone sufficiently daring to mount them.

In every part of the exhibition work is well advanced, and there is every reason to expect that when, on Saturday next, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Mensdorff, declares it open, it will be far less incomplete than even a well organised exhibition is nowadays expected to be.

A GLIMPSE OF REVOLUTION.

"No, you can't see Cintra from where we are," said the usual ubiquitous bore, whose supply of incorrect information is always forthcoming when land is sighted, as those who go down to the sea in ships know only too well. But, of course, it "was" Cintra; or, at least, Cintra's chief pride, the Castle of Penase, shining like a fairy's bride-cake against the turquoise-blue of early morning sky. We had left Vigo overnight in a bitter wind and gloom worthy of London, and the fair land of Portugal seemed by contrast all the fairer as we steamed into the Tagus in the brilliant sunlight—the white surf of the Atlantic rollers breaking on the Bar to starboard, and the red roofs and green palms of Cascaes and Mont Estoril showing clearly on our left. Two hours later we landed in Lisbon from the tender; or, to be more accurate, from small boats, for the tide was very low and the launch could not get within some fifteen to twenty yards of the landing-steps at Black Horse Square. It appears that the Royal Mail Company once actually offered to build at their own expense the needed prolongation of the landing-stage, which would removed for good and all this irritating cause of discomfort and delay, and were not allowed to do so, on the grounds that it would really be too humiliating for Lisbon to accept such a service from foreigners.

The first thing to catch my eye on landing was an ominous black patch on the carved white stonework in Black Horse Square, the Royal Crown and Arms covered over with funereal crape, which looked in that bright sunshine a veritable "sin against the light," like the foul deed it commemorated. A polite and most immaculately groomed official presided over the Custom House, and, after a perfunctory glance at one of our half-dozen articles, said "Eet ees enough," and dismissed us with a courtesy which I commend to some of our own "douaniers" for imitation. Everything seemed quiet and everybody most amiable, and, though as we drove to our hotel we passed within a few yards of the spot where the crime had been committed, it came as an absolute surprise to find oneself all of a sudden in the midst of a swarm of Lancers, who were just taking possession of the Plaza de Dom Pedro (known to the British tourist as Rolling Motion Square). They wore smart uniforms—dark blue tunics, with French grey breaches, and their horses, though undersized, were well bred and extremely handy, and appeared well groomed and in good condition; but a glance at the faces of officers and men dispelled any idea that they were out "for their health" on that fine spring morning. A couple of hours later we passed through the square again, and found groups of men in animated conversation at all the street corners, and saw that the Lancers had been joined by one or two companys of infantry. The preceding night, it appeared,

A SERIOUS RIOT

had occurred, and in fairness to the "Republican" element in Portugal, I should like to ask those English journalists whose caustic lectures have begun to give much offence in Lisbon whether it is altogether surprising that there "should" have been some disturbance? So far as I could ascertain (and I was at pains to inquire from men of different interests and classes) the immediate cause of trouble was priestly interference. The authorities conceived the brilliant idea that it would conduce to contentment and tranquillity if the polling-stations at the General Election were transferred from the town halls and other customary places to the interior of the churches! Well, priests will be priests, all the world over, and when the mob discovered, or thought they had discovered, which is much the same thing were mobs are concerned, that an urn containing the voting-papers had been tampered with by a priest, and the votes therein lost or destroyed, the mob went for that church with unfriendly designs on the reverend gentleman in question. The Municipal Guard fired killing six persons and wounding a dozen or so more, and only the advent of the Cavalry prevented worst trouble still. (It may not be out place to mention that the secrecy of the ballot in Portugal is not quite what it might be—for whereas with us no man knows the number of his voting-paper until he actually receives it in the polling-booth, in Portugal the number is alloted to him and can be easily ascertained some time beforehand.)

And so, on the following day, the day of our arrival, considerable crowds of people were looking at certain brown stains on the steps of the church, which might have been caused by someone spilling a cup of chocalate, or——? In any case, it was evident the authorities considered "Rolling Motion Square" was centre of disturbance, for, passing through it again about seven p. m., we saw that some guns had arrived and were unlimbered in the centre of the square, while the Lancers were turning everybody out of it, the officers, with drawn swords, riding in among the passers-by, even on the footpavement at the sides. And as we entered the Avenida a fresh regiment of cavalry—Hussars—came down at a spanking trot with their swords drawn.

I went out at ten p.m. for a quiet walk, but all those streets were guarded by cavalry patrols, and infantry sentries with fixed bayonets stood at each street-corner, very smiling and friendly, but quite determined to let nobody pass. That night passed of without incident, though we heard next day that an event had occurred during the afternoon which very luckily turned out to be only ludicrous, for it contained the possibilities of considerable trouble. An English priest, en route for South America, had landed for

A LOOK AT LISBON,

and, being apparently afflicted with that interfering disposition which seems to belong to most "gentlemen in black" (from the Bishop who "will" meddle in the House of Lords with what doesn't concern him to Colombo crow who examines the traveller's dressing-table and abstracts some glittering object of no earthly use for corvine purposes), had thought it fit to rush in where wiser tourists feared to tread, and was badly mauled in or near one of the churches where the votes were being counted, the ludicrous element being supplied by the pulsce, who ran him in for "creating" a disturbance in self-defence (the aid), of the British Consul only just effecting his release in time to catch his ship.

The next morning there was no sign of any further trouble, and no troops were to be seen. The streets were full of busy and smiling crowds, and up at Cintra, where we passed the afternoon, nobody seemed to anticipate any serious developments. I managed to glean a little more insight into the forces at work, and though not vouching for their absolute accuracy, will give very briefly the impressions I received. Everybody knows now the story of the appointment of the Dictator Franco, but I have not seen in any English paper mention of the final act which sensible and well-informed men assured me led to the actual assassination of King Carlos. It is said that, yielding to pressure from Senhor Franco, the King actually signed a warrant authorising him to arrest, to imprison, and deport without trial to the penal settlement of Macao any person or persons whom he (Franco) suspected of political intrigue. The story goes that King Carlos exclaimed as he signed it, "That will be my own death-warrant!" I give this legend for what it is worth.

It was impossible to obtain any satisfactory or rational explanation of the murder of the Crown Prince, but the unpopularity of the widowed Queen appears indisputable, owing to her supposed attempts to assist in bringing back into Portugal the Jesuits, who are feared and detested throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The beauties of Cintra have been so frequently described that I will content myself with advising all who can to see that favoured spot, even if only (as we did) for a few hours. Nothing more enjoyable can be conceived than to walk up by the ancient footpath to the ruins of the Morrish castle, and thence to the Royal Castle of Penas, through woods of flowering shrubs and acres of wild periwinkle, whose light-blue flowers, shading into the palest violet, are unmatched for colour in all the scheme of Nature, save only (and that very occasionally) by the eyes of some pale and lovely daughter of the North. Nor can the traveller find nearer home than far Ceylon a garden to rival the glories of Monserrat, where palms, bamboo, strelitzia, encalyptus, and even bananas and huge treeferns, vie with roses, violets, geraniums, and wistaria in full bloom.

In the evening the return train to Lisbon was packed with a light-hearted crowd of all ages and both sexes (though foreigners were conspicuously absent), and nobody could have guessed that a revolution was seething in Lisbon from the aspect of the streets that night. Yet the following morning we heard that two Lancers had been killed in cold blood, shot by some cowards from behind a door in a back street in the early morning, where they were found lying dead, with their little well-bred steeds standing faithfully by their side. It sounds an asinine policy for the Revolutionists, this murdering of private soldiers, the reason alleged being that the Lancer Regiment to which they belonged was conspicuously loyal to the Monarchy—for now if the riots continue and that regiment gets the chance to charge a Lisbon mob, there will probably be but little white to be seen on their pennons when the day's work is over!

Our flying visit to Portugal came to an abrupt termination next day, as urgent business necessitated an immediate return home, but the impressions I had already formed were confirmed and strengthened by several conversations I had before embarking and also on board with persons returtning to England who were intimately acquainted with the country. And my chief impression is that the unrest and discontent are caused by, and directed against, Clericalism, rather than against the Monarchy itself. There is a deep and widespread conviction that the General Election was not conducted fairly and honourably and that the priests had far too much voice in the matter and used their chance unsparingly—a view which certainly appears plausible, to say the least, when the preposterously small number of Republicans elected is taken into consideration. Moreover, the emissaries of the Revolutionary Party have been hard at work in the remote country districts for a considerable period, the grotesque ignorance and the poverty of the peasantry furnishing a fertile soil for the dissemination of their doctrines. I hope and am inclined to think that the young King, however, will be given a fair chance of showing his willingness and capacity to govern by Constitutional methods, but he will be well advised to steer clear of any suspicion of being in Clerical leading-strings. If he fails in this, well—were I the director of an insurance company, I fear his premium would be high.

L. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th May on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,65,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,50,000
Or per mile of Railway	327	575	8	910
For previous 19 weeks of half year	29,21,041	47,63,968	76,403	77,61,412
Total for 20 weeks	30,86,041	50,53,968	80,403	82,20,412
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,54,382	3,61,869	1,957	5,18,208
Per mile of Ry. do.	306	717	4	1,027
Total to corresponding date do.	29,37,148	61,36,749	73,755	91,47,652

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 59,208
Do. to date ...... „ 9,27,240

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May on 136·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,400	3,300	50	6,476
Or per mile of Railway	24	21	1	46
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	47,131	58,532	1,015	106,678
Total for 20 weeks	50,531	61,532	1,065	1,13,128
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corspg date do.	..	..	..	..

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,95,000	2,60,000	7,000	4,62,000
Or per mile of Railway	110	147	4	261
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	33,27,222	54,96,983	1,27,148	89,53,353
Total for 20 weeks	35,22,222	57,56,983	1,34,148	94,13,353
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,80,153	3,49,320	6,180	5,34,673
Per mile of Ry. do.	102	197	3	302
Total to corspg date do.	35,69,066	71,45,077	1,14,151	1,08,28,294

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 72,673
Do. to date ...... „ 14,12,941

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	8,000	20,000	....	28,000
Or per mile of Railway	56	142	....	198
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	1,25,060	4,06,973	2,922	5,34,955
Total for 20 weeks	1,33,060	4,26,973	2,922	5,62,955
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,757	44,713	141	52,611
Per mile of Ry. do.	55	317	1	373
Total to corspg date do.	1,24,000	6,39,348	4,188	7,67,436

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 24,611
Do. to date ...... „ 234,461

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	......	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	29	....	58
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	9,000	9,206	74	18,280
Total for 20 weeks	9,500	9,706	74	19,280
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	365	297	1	663
Per mile of Ry. do.	34	17	....	51
Total to corresponding date do.	7,362	8,239	84	15,906

Increase for the week ...... Rs. 177
Do. to date ...... „ 3,374

BY THE WAY.

THE RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR MARSHALL.

The many friends of Professor Marshall outside Cambridge will be glad to hear that his retirement from the Chair of Political Economy at that University is in no way due to reasons of health. He has occupied his post for twenty-four years, and has during all that time given ungrudging help to countless students and inquirers. He now finds that if he is to have sufficient leisure for writing he must give up his teaching and official lecturing; but he will continue to reside in Cambridge, and will no doubt still be available when help and advice are needed. It is fervently hoped that Professor Marshall will continue for a long time yet to add to his works on economics, which have done so much to inspire a large school and to educate thought both in the University and in the country at large.

NAPOLEON AND JOAN OF ARC.

The town of Orleans has held its annual festivities in honour of the memory of Joan of Arc. Originated in 1429, the fete was suspended under the revolutionary regime, but renewed by Napoleon, then First Consul, in the Year XI., at the instance of Chaptal, his Minister of the Interior. Chaptal's memorandum on the subject is preserved in the National Archives, and has an interesting annotation in the First Consul's hand: "The illustrious Joan of Arc proved that there is no miracle which the French genius cannot perform when the independence of the nation is threatened." By a curious coincidence it happens that to-day's sermon in the Orleans Cathedral on the patriotic exploits of the Maid will be preached by a grandson of Chaptal, Abbe Coube.

THE RICHEST CHURCH IN THE WORLD.

Trinity Church, New York, of which the well-known rector, Dr. Morgan Dix, has just died, occupies the site of a church dating from the seventeenth century, and so may be considered a relic of the earliest days of the city. The present church, rebuilt after the town was burned down during the British occupation in 1776, possesses a magnificent spire nearly 300ft. high, which forms a prominent landmark of the approach to New York. Trinity Church, being situated near Wall-street, and deriving an immense revenue from valuable house property, has been reputed "the richest church in the world"; but the income is now really divided among a large number of daughter chapelries.

A FAIR LAND.

Maude Speed, in a paper in the May "Badminton" speaks of Morocco as "a mosaic jewel set in its crescent of sapphire sea": The warm African sun is here tempered by the cool Atlantic breezes which the west wind wafts obligingly all the summer; never-failing rivers flow down through the country from the great range of mountains which form its eastern wall and shut it off from the hot sands of Sahara. It is dowered with a soil so rich and fertile that with no further cultivation than that afforded by the old wooden ploughshares, which have been in use for a thousand years, three crops a year can be garnered, and grape cuttings stuck roughly in the ground will in a few years yield good fruit without any care or attention being bestowed upon them. So profused are the kindly fruits of the earth that in September the best black grapes cost only a halfpenny per pound figs one penny per dozen. Melons are almost wild.

MINERAL WEALTH.

As to the mineral wealth of the land, the virgin soil still retains its secret, for no investigation into it has ever been permitted: Experts, however, say that signs point to untold riches in that direction; and certain it is that the gold discovered in the Sus country to the south of Morocco is of a peculiarly fine and pure nature. Hitherto the beauty of the land has been the salvation of its freedom; for had it not been for the jealousy of more powerful nations, it would not have been left to a picturesque and despotic monarch, who can protect it only with an army of soldiers in flowing robes and red leather slippers—fearless fighters and brave pratriotic men, but armed with neither artillery nor any of the other deadly implements of modern warfare. "It has been like a bone surrounded by hungry and ferocious dogs, each bent on keeping the other off it—the bone meanwhile remaining safe."

ANOTHER ALGERIA.

But now the writer fancies that the days of Morocco as it is are numbered. The French in half a century will make it another Algeria: Then that fair land will blossom like the rose. Its lonely, desolate cliffs will be dotted with villas and seaside resorts, orchards and gardens will supply the markets of Europe, and the country will be intersected with roads and railways. But though the world will have gained another playground, where will be the mystery and picturesque charm of the "Arabian Nights" land of to-day? "It will for the most part have vanished, so that all those who love adventure and novelty, with a spice perhaps of danger thrown in, and who are not too particular about creature comforts, should hasten to Morocco while it remains as it is."

INDIA.

MORNING.

Parch'd plains beneath a brazen sky.
    White dust, fierce glare blinding the eye:
Flowers that bloom and fade and die
    Twixt dawn and sunset.

In mango tope the bulbul sings,
    On slender stalk the hibiscus swings,
And there's a flash of the gorgeous wings
    Of golden Oriel.

A drowsy sound of humming bees.
    Borne from odorous champak trees
The scent of jasmine on the breeze,
    And oleander.

Sunshine and colour everywhere,
    On forest tree in flowers rare.
The breath of India in the air.
    And India's glamour.

EVENING.

A sky so richly, darkly blue:
    A long white road that leadeth to
Mountains of every changing hue,
    And purple shadows.

And yonder, where the forest lies,
    At Sundown when the Jackal cries,
'Twill be aflame with fireflies,
    Who dance their measure.

Some soughing in the deodar,
    The tom-tom's throb from the bazaar:
A temple bell clangs from afar,
    The gods to slumber.

The moon with silver gently steeps,
    The jungle, whence the tiger creeps,
But human nature, wearied, sleeps—
    'Tis India's nightfall.

MINA BURT.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WET-WEATHER COATS, WITH COSTUMES TO MATCH.

In strict conformity with the vagaries of spring weather are some very clever coats which Nicoll, the English tailor, is bringing out. These coats are waterproof, and therefore highly useful, one of them being carried out in taupe corduroy, cut straight and long, and closing up tightly at the throat, while it was buttoned down the front like a man's light overcoat. The inside was mackintoshed, and the general effect was exceedingly good, the coat being cosy and becoming without being heavy, while it was fashioned with a gown to match. The second example was a costume carried out in a Gordon tartan, which is very dear to the heart of the Parisienne, and is revived punctually every spring. This was completed with a long mackintosh coat of the same material falling below the knees, while the stripes and cross-bars were very cleverly managed, the garment being perfectly plain at the back, fitting across the shoulders and hanging away from the figure; the effect was enhanced by the round, upstanding collar, which could be turned down at will. These charming, wet-weather costumes, supplemented with coats to match, which—although satisfying every requirement of a mackintosh garment—have this particular element of their construction carefully subdued, are something in the nature of a "culte" just now, and bear no apparent relation to the hideous, wet-weather costumes with which even the best dressed women eclipsed themselves in the 'seventies and 'eighties without apparently any idea of the enormity of their appearance or the disfiguring nature of the garment, which went by the comprehensive term of "ulster." Twenty or thirty years ago Frenchwomen were almost as averse from wetting their feet and taking the crispness out of their elaborately curled locks as a cat is to expose its cosy fur coat to a waterspout, but the Englishwoman was far bolder in donning what she considered was suitable attire, with full satifaction in the result, which would nowadays be looked upon as impossible. A great deal of water has run under the bridge since women in general have adopted coats which have nothing in common with the skirts which they accompany, except a happy allians of style and colour. This year, strange as the combination may sound, coats of brown cloth and serge—always in fancy styles, with designs either in stripes or plaids—will be worn with skirts of white linen, these little separate jackets being carried out by nearly all the leading tailors with a view to their general adoption as the season advances.

TRIMMINGS OF FAKED PARROT PLUMAGE.

To face gusts of wind on a stormy day, modistes have invented a curious hat, shaped like an inverted pudding basin, with just enough brim running round the edge and turned up at the last straw plait to leave the ears free, and enable the wearer to use her eyes. This is drapped with plain, self-coloured taffetas, and finished with a bunch of plumage chiefly of the barndoor variety, cleverly painted and dyed, and is extremely becoming on a head which is well furnished with plaits and bunches of curls, being made like all other designs at the present moment—to show a quantity of hair. As a matter of fact, so many of the milliners' wing and breast feathers are manufactured from the plumage of domestic fowls and pheasants slaughtered in the ordinary course of events for food that we can without scruple accept the handsome, showy soidisant parrot plumage which is so much in vogue at the present moment. This plumage forms the chief feature on some of the most striking hats, and shapes of fine black straw with large crowns and rather narrow brims, turned sharply up on one side—the underbrim being of a contrasting colour, such as taupe—require nothing more than a handsome faked parrot with three long tail feathers fastened to the left side of the hat to render it complete in the eyes of the expert.

FAVOURITE ALLIANCE OF BRICK RED AND TAUPE GREY

A colour which is only to be found in the best qualities of fine straw is a very soft brick red, a combination which has a very elegant effect, and a "discret" cachet all its own, being illustrated in the case of a brick red straw with high steeple crown, swathed with taffetas to match, while the brim was lined with taupe grey, and the whole completed by a grey bird. There is no barrette in these hats, as the crown must fit more closely round the head than in the case of the larger models, twists and rolls of brown tulle being, however, placed underneath. Numbers of light brown straws are to be seen everywhere, the favourite being that known as "mordore," but the most experienced are aware that this particular tone is apt to prove a severe complexion test, and should be avoided except by the possessors of fresh, clear skins. Black is, happilly, once again in favour in the realm of headgear, but is treated very lightly, namely, with much tulle or lace for the trimming of brim or crown, or both, and just enough straw to make it suitable for a hat for day wear, instead of being designed for the theatre.

THE PRICE OF DIAMONDS.

Last month we commented on the prospect of a fall in the price of diamonds, and we gave it as our opinion that there was practically no fear of such a thing happening. We had it in our mind at the time that the policy of restricting the output would be resorted to by the mine owners if necessary, and the De Beers Company have already closed down the Dutoitspan mine, which means reducing the production 25 per cent. It is also to be noted that this mine produces the highest quality of stones, so that we were again right in saying that the average class of goods "are still good value." We note however, that some people who ought to know better are not of our opinion. For example, that enterprising journal, "The Daily Mail," has been pursuing the subject of the fall in price as a matter of certainty, and judging from the fact that no opinion to the contrary has appeared in its columns, it must have refused a bearing to those who were not willing to support its position in the matter. We must admit that we were surprised to find an article from "A Manufacturing Jeweler" in the daily oracle giving his opinion that diamonds would fall, and that it would be a benefit to the trade that they should. We all know that it took the wholesale man a long while to realise the fact that stones had really gone up in value, and were going to stay up. Now he has grasped the fact, and business goes on as before. But if prices did fall, neither he nor the public would recover their confidence for the next ten years. Meanwhile, all who had big stocks of stones in hand would find it impossible to sell even at a big sacrifice. In short, the demand for diamonds would be absolutely killed. Why "Manufacturing Jewler" thinks it would be a good thing for him, we fail to see. It would certainly not help him to sell diamonds, for no one would buy when once a fall set in. It would be impossible to tell when the bottom had been touched, and what trade was done would be absolutely from hand to mouth. Fortunately, the control of the supply is in the hands of some very cute men and they are not likely to put down the price of their goods by overloading the market. Their policy will be to sell what they can at present prices and lie low until the American demand bucks up again. Surely we must admit that to be better than rushing goods into the market simply to get rid of them. Business is to make profit, and the mine owners have shown us that they know how to do that. We may feel every confidence in their ability to keep the present condition of things well in hand. Their withholding of the dividend showed that they were fully alive to the coming trouble.—"The Watchmaker and Jeweller."

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Estd. Since 1828.
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c. &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

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PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.
RETAIL (FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA)

Stephens'


Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.


If a man is as old as he feels, then these fellows must be about ten years old. They don't intend to grow old. They know that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives new life, strength, vigor. Makes them feel like boys again. Improves the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the nerves strong and steady, and the brain clear and active.
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
is a great preventive of Bright's disease and other kidney affections. It purifies the blood, restores good appetite, sound digestion, and robust health.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

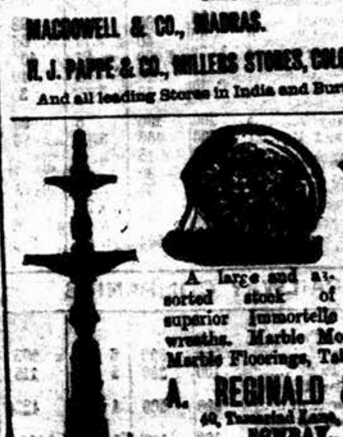
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THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing.
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
128, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

VARIETY IN BREAD
Just think of
Cottage Loaf
Pan Bread
Milk Bread
Spiced Bread
Paisley Rolls
Milk Bread Twists
Little Dinner Loaves
All so easily made with
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK).
This sure raising powder is used mixed one part with about eight parts of ordinary flour.
It is more reliable than yeast and baking powder and much simpler to use.
Recipes in each tin for above bread, and many cakes, scones, etc.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Made on SAVARESSE'S


A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.,
48, Tamarind Lane, Fort. BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you
Skin-Tone
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for tender skins.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

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FOR PACKING

EDWIN MILLS &

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 26.] [BOMBAY, MAY 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 5/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes... ...	96 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2		3/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 11/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 11/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	53 5/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13	1	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40 3/4	unchgd	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	since 19th March 08	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/4		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/2	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Weak.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Steady with good business done.

Futures ... ...Easier.

East Indian ... ...Quiet.

Manchester ... ...Firm.

Total Sales ... ...12,000 Bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 „

Imports ... ... 9,000 „

Mid-Americans ... ... 6·66+01

Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·90	5·84	5·78	5·55
—05	—04	—05	—04

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·30	5·17	5·11	5·07	5·05
—03	—01	unchgd	unchgd	+01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 13,000 Bales.

Do. do. last year ... ... 10,000 „

Exports to Great Britain ... ... 4,000 „

Do. to Continent ... ...

Spot Cotton—11·30 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·26—04 } Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to bear pressure and liquidation.

Do. Do. Oct. 9·38—19

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·15—32

Do do Oct. 9·45—25

Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 58 May-June—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 52 1/2 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12/10 1/2.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Cases Sovs......	Rs. 34,500	Jeddah ...	The B and P S N Co
10 Packages Sovs / Gold Coins...... / Rupees	73,050 / 28,606 / 4,367	Jeddah ...	Sundry Importers
3 Bundles Rs. ...	7,000	Muscat ...	G Khetsey

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [27TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.

Bank of Bengal ...... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.

Bank of Bombay...... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.

Bank of Madras ...... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been little or no alteration in the market to-day, the tone perhaps being a shade easier. Most Banks will now buy at 1/4 for 3 Months' Sight credits but bills are in very poor supply. Some have been placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. 6 Months' Sight for near delivery. It has still been easy to arrange telegraphic transfers at 1s. 3 27-32d. but were there any important enquiry, the rate would soon go off. Far Eastern rates are quiet. We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.

Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.

Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4d.

Do, 6 months' sight—1s. 4 1/8d.

Do 3 months' sight—Francs 167 3/4

Do 3 months' sight. Marks 136 3/4

Hongkong—30 days' sight... 134

Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3/4

Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 179 1/2

Government Paper :—

There has been very little doing in this market and rates have scarcely changed since the morning. The market opened with sellers at 95 13-16 ready and 95 7-8 for the settlement and closes steady at 95¾ ready and 95 13-16 for the account. The second settlement is quoted at 95 15-16 with little doing. The Calcutta rates are advised 1-8 down at 95 7/8 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs 95·12

1st Settlement ... ... „ 95·13

2nd Settlement ... ... „ 95.15

Bullion:—

On Tuesday Bar silver in London advanced 1/8 to 24 11/16 both for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was up 3-8 at 53 3-8. This morning the quotation for ready bars in the local Bazaar opened at 64 9-16 ex-duty, but in the absence of buyers declined to 64 3-8 ex duty, closing quiet. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Baked Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Drawn Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver on Delivery Ready	64	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In sympathy with the fall in prices advised from America our market is easier, and rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. There is little change in the general position of the market. Business is slack, both buyers and sellers awaiting further news from the other side.

The demand for ready cotton continues very moderate and the turnover at Colaba this afternoon did not exceed 4,000 bales, shared about equally between shippers and mills. Bengals, Oomras and Broach are chiefly enquired for.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	212	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum ...	210	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	208	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	197	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191/2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	„
Good H. G. Bagalkot-Bijapur.	204	„
Good Westerns	205	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	231/2	„
NEW CROP.		
	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	243	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192/8	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	182	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.

Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.

Total Imports ... ... 5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·89	5·83	5·77	5·54	5·29
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5·15	5·09	5·06	5·03	
—02	—02	—01	—01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with a good demand and ready rates are advancing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 10 0 B. T.

May ... ... „ 8 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firmer and prices have improved owing to a better enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 4 6 B. T.

„ „ Etawah ... „ 9 5 6 „

„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 10 7 0 „

„ „ Cawnpore ... „ 10 4 0 „

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are steady but the demand is very limited.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0

Muggy ... ... „ 53 4 0

Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 56 8 0

„ Secunderabad... ... „ 55 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 11 0

Tone firm and advancing.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 4 0

Tone—Firm, good demand.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 14 0 R. T. nominal.

Tone—No business.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 3 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,412 1/2

India 65

Indian Specie Bank 55

Mills :—

David 358 3/4

Empress 335

Manockji Petit 3,045

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co. ... 134

Bombay Steam Nav, Ordinary. 302 1/2

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tram Co. Lt, Preference ... 150

Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,065

Port Canning 482 1/2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej 565

Amritsar-Patti 115

Tapti-Valley 422 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,825	bales.
Wheat	1,624	cwts.
Linseed	11,316	„
Rapeseed...	7,007	„
Gingellyseed	970	„
Poppyseed	5,494	„
Groundnuts	176	„
Castorseed	78	„
Rice	3,447	„
Myrabollams	3,558	„
Cottonseed	11,397	„
Mowraseed	20	„
Gram	1,927	„
Joowar	526	„
Maize	nil	

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 27.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 27th May :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 18 9	£0 17 6
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 3	£0 6 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Dec. G. F. Dev......	£1	6s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Dharwar Reefs......	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar......	£1	£1	£0 4 9	£0 5 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 0 6	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£3 0 0	£3 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New ..	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 5
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 16 3	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 9	£1 5 3
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 9	£0 9 3
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 15 0	£0 16 6
Burma Ruby Ms....	£1	£1	£0 8 3	£0 9 9
Sangli Mines Ld.....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
N. Mysore Mang....	£1	15s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,412½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	65 / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25 / £25	£12½ / £12-10	6 „ / 6 „	£18¾ / £17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	290
Broach City.........	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French..............	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.........	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg......	250	250	25	272½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co....	400	400	50	620
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.........	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	325
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Mills......	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 98¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.........	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 358½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,345½
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.......	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	171½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid60	420
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	xd. 722½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...........	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,457½
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,045
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2870
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	......	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	660
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	...	1,000
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	850
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,150
S. Mahratta...........	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi............	500	500	45	xd 1,355
Textile.............	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India........	1,000	1,000	20	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd. 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld..	100	20	[illegible]	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	134
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld......	P. £10 / O. £10	10 / £10	p. c. 6 / Nil.	xd. 150 / 15½
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	302½ / 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 380
Delhi Flour.........	100	200	16	153
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	10
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A..........	200	50	p. c. 18½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co......	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	452½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p. c. 75 / Nil.	40 / 35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.........	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co......	100	100	Nil.	nom 10
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 11 / dis. 5
Thackerand Co......	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 38
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company.........	500	500	4 „	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd.103

MEN AND MATTERS.

WHY BULOW REFUSED.

Prince von Bulow, Germany's next great man after Imperial William, has been in Rome with Princess von Bulow, engaged in testing the salubrious effects of residence at the Villa Malta, which he purchased last year from Count Bobrinski. The German Emperor was greatly surprised some time ago when the Chancellor, in spite of Imperial blandishments, refused, gently but firmly, to be made a Prince. The Emperor knew that von Bulow wanted the title but did not know that his refusal of the honour was brought about by his inability to live up to it. One morning the royal master was astonished at an unexpected visit from Herr Bulow, who flourished a letter in his hand and cried: "Hurrrah!" (or the German equivalent for it) "Hurrah! a distant relative has left me £250,000. Now I can live as a Prince should." The monarch grunted: "So that was the reason of your refusal, my Prince"—with special emphasis on the title. "Why didn't you say so before?"

"LET'S BAG THE TUTOR!"

A story is told of Lord Selborne, who will be visited at his new and beautiful residence in Pretoria by Herr Dernburg, when the German Colonial Secretary goes on his much-talked-of tour through the German colonies. His lordship was out shooting one day with a large party, among whom was his son's French tutor. Everthing about "setting" and "pointing" had been explained to the Frenchman, but the whole party were in constant peril from the careless way in which he handled his weapon. On raching the first convey the Frenchman was unable to restrain his excitement. Rushing among the birds he brought down a plump one with the butt-end of his gun, then waved the weapon about in his glee. "I say," exclaimed Lord Selborne to another member of the party, "don't you think we'd better shoot the Frenchman before we start shooting birds, or the chances are he'll bag one of us before lunch."

INVENTOR OF MODERN HANSOMS.

Lord and Lady Londonderry possess both the means and inclination to entertain lavishly, and, if they should be honoured with the King's presence on Derby night, the splendour and glory of the annual function which formerly was held at Devonshire House will be in no way diminished. Lady Londonderry is a daughter of the nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and her brother, the twentieth earl, claims the distinction of being the first to introduce the noiseless-tyred hansom into the streets on London. An attempt was made to rechristen the vehicle "a shrewsbury"; but the public took no more kindly to the name than to the recent attempt to have it called a taxicab, in cases where the horsed vehicle possesses the mechanism for registering fares and mileage; and the London gondola is likely to remain "a hansom" until it ceases to exist.

A BRILLIANT SOCIAL LEADER.

To return to our muttons. Lady Londonderry is a brilliant and charming woman, corteous and good-humoured, and has done much at Londonderry House to uphold the good old social traditions. She is keenly interested in political movements, which once induced a friend to remark that if her ladyship had been born a man she would have risen to a high place in the party. "Nay," laughed Lady Londonderry, "what would poor Londonderry have done for a guardian angel if I had been born a man?" Her ladyship's jewels are of immense value, notable among them being a dazzling tiara of which it would be hard to find the equal, and a string of pearls of rare purity, size, and worth.

IRELAND'S WRONGS.

Lord Londonderry has great interests in Durham as owner of the Seaham Collieries, and has improved his subterranean resources immensely within recent years. His lordship is, perhaps, still more closely identified with Ireland, where he has built harbours and wharves on his own states, and transports coal in his own steamers to the best marts. He tells a tail, which conveys its own moral, about an Irishman in his employ. 'Twas on the everlasting subject of Ireland's wrongs. We'll not get Home Rule for ould Oireland," said this son of Erin, till Germany, France, Russia, and America gives them blayguards of Englishmen a good bating." After a pause he added proudly: "And, begor, t'whole lot of 'em shoved together couldn't do it. Oh, it's the grand navy we've got.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

M. Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, who was lately on a visit to London, has been a conspicuous figure in French public life for something like forty years. As a young man he studied medicine but having qualified as a doctor he turned his attention to politics. Later on he became Mayor of Montmartre during the seize of Paris by the Prussians and on more than one occasion narrowly escaped with his life. In 1871 he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine in the National Assembly, from which date his real political career may be said to have commenced. In spite of his hard work, M. Clemenceau is a man of many hobbies. He is an enthusiastic art collector, and something of a sportsman. His interest in the theatre has induced him to write a play, and he has the reputation of being one of the best fencers in all Paris.

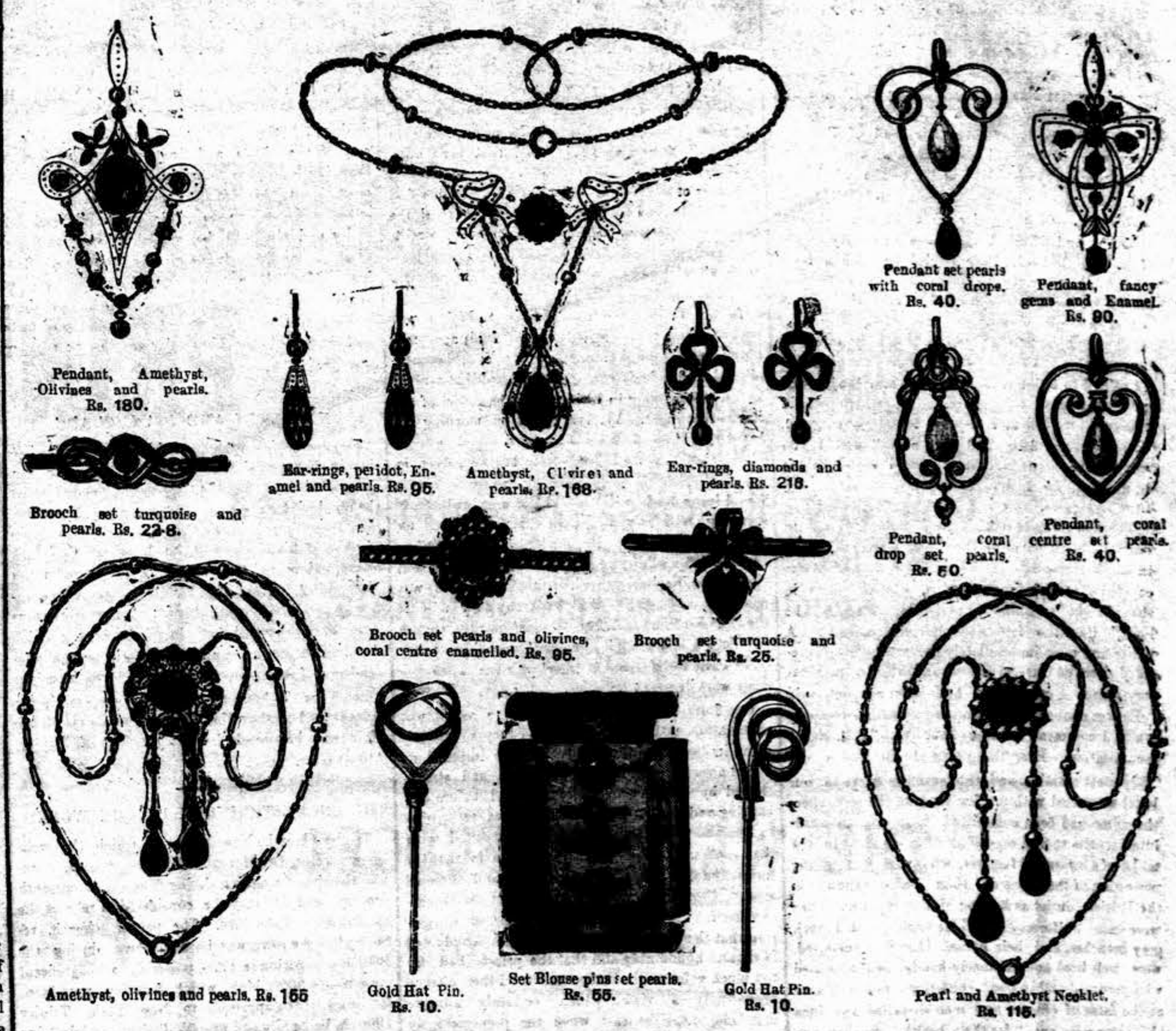
TOO LATE.

When M. Clemenceau was Mayor of Montmartre, the Government insisited on removing some cannon which the people had purchased by popular subscription to protect them from the Germans. Naturally, the mob was infuriated, and things assumed an ugly aspect. When General Lecomte arrived to take the guns, he was confronted by a shouting rabble, who fell upon him and shot him then and there. The news of Decomte's arrival was taken to M. Clemenceau as he was sitting at his desk, and fearing trouble he instantly went forth to try and save the General. But he was just too late, for when he reached his destination he found the distinguished officer already dead. Had M. Clemenceau been in time to interfere with the mob's design to kill Lecomte, it is more than probable that he would have been shot down himself.

A VERSATILE LADY.

A contemporary is mistaken in announcing that Lady Colebrooke has abandoned London, and intends to reside in Paris for the future. Lord and Lady Colebrooke are among King Edward's most intimate friends. His lordship has been a Lord-in-Waiting since the Liberal Government came into power in 1906, and Lady Colebrooke has entertained in a lavish way. Her recent migration, which is only temporary, simply means that her ladyship, who is a sculptress of no mean order, intends to surrender herself to artistic pursuits in the Paris studio which she has occupied on several previous occasions. Lady Colebrooke has modelled excellent presentments of the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Manchester and Mrs. Henry White, wife of the American Ambassador in Paris. In addition she paints admirably, and is one of the best amateur carpenters in the country.

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Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.

Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

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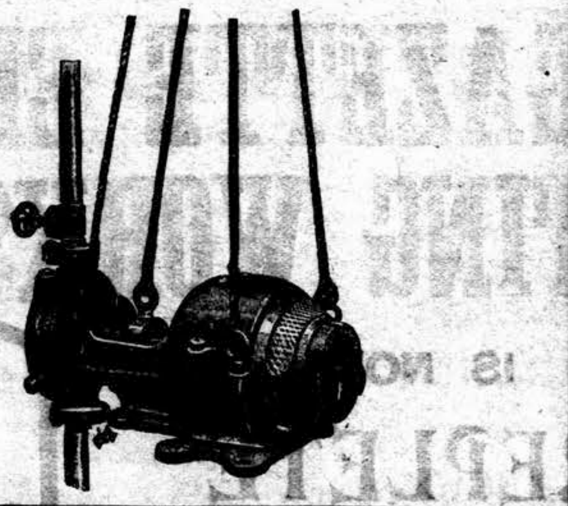
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